THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 148

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

TO ADVERTISERS AND PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

We take pleasure in announcing to the advertising patrons of the APPEAL a reduction in our rates of advertising. We make this reduction in justice to the small advertiser, who has heretofore been taxed disproportionately to the large ones.

After about one year's effort to bring the APPEAL back to its old position as the leading and most widely-circulated paper in the State, we have succeeded.

We feel justified in saying, that so far as circulation is concerned, there is no better advertising medium in the city or State. We call attention to our terms for advertising. They have been adopted by us without consulting any other journal; and they will not be departed from. They are now no higher than those of the journals of Louisville, lower than those of New Orleans; and as low as is compatible with the existence of a respectable newspaper in Memphis.

Rates of Advertising of the Memphis Appeal.

Space	One Insertion	Two Insertions	Three Insertions	One Week	Two Weeks	One Month
3 lines	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00	$1 75	$2 25	$ 5 00
6 "	60	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	6 00
7 "	70	1 05	1 40	2 45	4 13	7 07
8 "	80	1 20	1 60	2 80	4 72	8 08
9 "	90	1 35	1 85	3 15	5 31	9 09
10 "	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 50	5 90	10 10
11 "	10	1 65	2 20	3 85	6 49	11 11
12 "	1 20	1 80	2 40	4 20	7 08	12 12
13 "	1 30	1 95	2 60	4 55	7 67	13 13
14 "	1 40	2 10	2 80	4 90	8 26	14 14
15 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	5 25	8 85	15 15
20 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	7 00	11 80	20 20

On advertisements for *three* months or more, ten per cent. will be deducted from the above rates.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places, will be charged fifty per cent. over regular rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged twenty per cent. on regular rates.

Notices in Brevier, twenty cents per line.

Advertisements in WEEKLY, one dollar per square for each insertion.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

Marriage and Death notices, fifty cents. Charitable and Religious notices, ten cents per line.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers to be rendered monthly.

By the system now adopted, and from which the APPEAL will in no case depart, we shall be able to advertise lower for prompt men, and not to tax them with the losses which newspaper publishers generally suffer by advertising on credit.

Political notices must hereafter be paid for: and all Special notices will be charged for at the regular price, except when they are strictly voluntary and complimentary.

Communications of a Personal nature will be charged for at the same rates as local notices
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Mercer, Ware & Talley, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Main street.

Eastland, Lloyd & Gilbert, Queensware, 32 Main street.

German National Bank, No. 293 Main street.

Bayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. John C. Lanier, President.

H. Weiter & Co, Hardware, 13 a 19 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Madison.

H. A. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 37 Madison street.

Gumbinger, Optician and Jeweler, 251 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

Mahon & Otis, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street.

M'Caffrey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

M. Rosel, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 316 Front street.

Price & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 293 Main street.

Parice, Metcher & Co, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No. 11 Monroe street.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.

R. A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September,	1867.
1st Kheshvan, 30th October,	"
1st Kislen, 29th November,	"
1st Tebet, 27th December,	"
1st Shebat, 25th January,	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February,	"
1st Nisan, 24th March,	"
1st Eyar, 23d April,	"
1st Sivan, 23d May,	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June,	"
1st Ab, 20th July,	"
1st Elul, 19th August,	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	1868.
Thursday, 9th April,	"
Good Friday, 10th April,	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April,	"
Ascension, 21st May,	"
Pentecost, 31st May,	"

Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ja25 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 324 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month.—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. —A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 283. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Alnslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 302. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month.—204 Front street. George Mellersh, 32d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MEMPHIAN Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Worsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·.—H.·. 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Grode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Alnslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
AND
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we will sell at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec1f

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material, Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of winds. Scroll sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

SMITH & DUNNING,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,
JAMES SMITH, } NEW YORK.
HENRY DUNNING, }
CHARLES OSGOOD. }
Represented by Colonel J. A. BRISLAND, dec29 tf Memphis, Tenn.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY B[illegible] NO.
au6 nov22 ja3 dewly

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street. ja21mw

R. A. SANFORD. SAM'L TOOLE. S. R. GAMMON.
SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
237 Main Street, Memphis,
ja22 1m UP STAIRS.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT. L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov3 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS.
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. S. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov9

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 237 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 286 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 tf

Architect and Engineer.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to designing Plans and superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.
PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
BAVARIAN BITTERS,
The best Bitters in the Market as a
TONIC AND APPETIZER.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,
—AND—
COMMISSION
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Ryo Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
oct2.

Just Received!
10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.
We have also a large and choice stock of
Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liqnors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
au25 276 Front Street.

D. H. EVANS,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
281 : MAIN STREET : 281
Memphis, : : : Tennessee.
jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO. M. MAGRINI, JR. A. B. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.
NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, Foreign Fruits
AND PRODUCE.
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

CREDITORS

HAVING claims against the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, are hereby notified to file them, duly authenticated, with the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will come forward and pay the same. NICHOLAS MALATESTA,
FRANK VACCARO.
Administrators, 252 Main street.
Ed. Burke, Att'y at Law, Attorney.
Ledger copy till forbid. dec15

W. P GRAY,
DRUG STORE,
No. 59 Adams Street.
ALL kinds of Drugs, Toilet articles, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, both day and night. ja26 1m

GENERAL NEWS.

—Samuel Johnson was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary by the United States Court at Cincinnati, on the 21st for having counterfeit money in his possession.

—Mr. Lemming, who was arrested at Cincinnati, on the charge of causing the very serious accident to Wesley M. Cameron, when he was thrown out of his buggy, by a collision with Mr. Lemming's wagon, was held for his appearance before the grand jury, to answer to the charge of assault with intent to wound or kill.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The experiments now being made at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad shops, in this city, for the purpose of heating cars without the use of stoves, bids fair to result in a perfect success.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 19th inst., announces the death of Maj. Louis De Laige, in the 79th year of his age.

—The ice at Dubuque is twenty-one inches thick.

—The Dubuque *Herald* says a car load of live game crossed the river Thursday, consigned to parties in New York. The collection contained eight elk, six swans, several deer, and other specimens of the animal and ornithological kingdom, captured in the western wilds of Iowa.

—On last sale day in Orangeburg district, S. C., twenty-three farms, comprising 8123 acres, were sold at an average of eighty-three cents per acre. Horses and mules averaged about $75 each.

—A man named George R. Young was killed on the evening of the 14th, at Warsaw, Mo. by John Lingo, who shot him through the head.

—The St. Louis *Times* of the 21st says: *Grant's* treachery to the President has not made him many friends among the Missouri Radicals. The Convention last night at Turner Hall loudly applauded the name of Cass, but only gave the faintest kind of a cheer when that of Grant was mentioned. The resolutions, too, are dead and square against him.

—The election upon the Constitution, lately adopted by the Alabama Convention, takes place February 4th and 5th.

—Sam'l. L. Vawter, a prominent citizen of Minnesota, died in St. Paul on the 15th.

—The State Democratic Convention of Iowa meets in Des Moines on the 26th of February.

—The *Copperhead* is the title of a new Democratic paper started in Paths, Iowa, on the 1st.

—Peter Eicher, one of the oldest citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, died in that city on Thursday last.

—The St. Paul (Minn.) Library Association has 3334 volumes, and is increasing steadily.

—At Cincinnati, on the morning of the 21st, a cigar store was demolished by the snow on the roof, and a Mrs. Lepere was knocked senseless by a slide of snow from a steep roof.

—The snow that fell on the level of the Sixth street market hay-scales, nine by sixteen feet weighed six hundred and seventy pounds, at a depth of say six inches.

—Elizabeth Graham, who was shot by her husband, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, was alive on Saturday, and womanlike forgave him.

—It is thought that the Senate will confirm S. S. Cox to the Austrian mission—may-be, as there is still the report of a committee in the way, and Sumner is chairman.

—Mrs. Nancy Cooley died at Darrtown, Butler county, Ohio, on the 10th inst., at the age of one hundred and seven years and seventeen days. She was born in Virginia in 1759.

—The deputy revenue collector at Cairo, one Hays, while collecting a bill of twenty cents the other day, insulted the clerk, who bent a large telescope over his head.

—The Chicago *Times* of the 21st, in a double-leaded leader, says: "In Mr. Pendleton, in our judgment, lie the highest and best hopes of the patriots of of this nation. The popular masses instinctively feel this, and hence the sublime spontaneous rising in his behalf. Hence the already solid Northwest pronouncing for his nomination. Hence the movements for him which are breaking out here and there and everywhere in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and New York and New England. All this is the work, not of politicians, but of the people. If the people shall nominate him, it need not be doubted that they will elect him."

—A dispatch from Havana says that Santa Anna and his companions are very busily occupied, and some curious developments in regard to his schemes and intrigues are looked for.

—Mr. Hodges, a colored member of the Virginia Convention, favors the abolition of the freedmen's bureau. He "does not want negroes to stand around the freedmen's bureau, squealing like hogs for a few grains of corn, but to go to work like men and make their living."

—Dr. E. C. King, of Philadelphia, a surgeon in the department of the freedmen's bureau, has been making free by entering men's houses near Rome, Ga., whilst they were away.

—The Bangor *Whig* says the (locally) well-known ancient belle of the Penobscot tribe, "Old Molly," or "Molly Molasses," as properly styled, died at the Indian Island of Oldtown on Tuesday, at an age known to exceed a century, and supposed to reach from 105 to 110 years.

—The Grand Charity Ball at Chicago, got up by Gilmore, of Boston, came off at last, and is said to have exceeded in splendor any festival that ever took place on this continent. The Opera House was floored over, and the whole theatre was magnificently draped and adorned. Mrs. Robt. Conner, of Louisville, Ky., was the most superbly dressed lady present. The Chicago *Times*, of the 21st, takes nine and a half columns to describe the festival, and the *Republican* devotes four columns to it.

—The Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 16th says, as a sign of the times, at no time since the close of the war have there been so many idle freedmen on our streets, as at present. The city, for several days past, has been literally thronged with them, and most of them have a thriftless and ragged appearance. This is an evil which, we fear, is destined greatly to increase, now that so many of the sources of employment are dried up.

—The Montgomery *Mail* of the 17th mentions the death of Mr. Joseph D. Hopper, one of the oldest citizens of that place.

—The New York *Herald* of the 21st says: As to the War Department muddle, every one tells his own story—Grant one story, Johnson another, and Stanton still another, each, of course, justifying himself. Would it not be well for Congress to appoint a committee of investigation, and have the case fully and minutely inquired into, and all the questions and answers published in a big volume? The doing this might keep Congress from doing something worse.

—A lot of whisky in a distillery at Kingston, Canada, took fire on Sunday, and running through an underground drain, set fire to a wharf, which was destroyed, with three large warehouses, and partly damaged a vessel which was lying at the dock.

—A cabman in Quebec on Sunday night shot two young men fatally, in a quarrel which ensued from a discussion on the relative merits of their horses.

—Indications of a supposed plot to blow up the magazine, at Toronto, Canada, have been discovered.

—Two passenger cars were thrown from the Boston and Providence railroad track, near Mansfield, Mass., on Sunday, and nine persons were injured.

—Dr. Haughey, a Radical spouter in Alabama, says he was not arrested for stealing, but for perjury. The Athens *Post* says: On arriving at Decatur last Monday evening he was immediately arrested for defraunding the government of money.

—Alexander Stadfelt, a boy of fourteen years, hanged himself on the 20th in New York City, with a towel suspended from a nail.

—Two night watchmen, of the Erie railway, Martin Samand and Ephraim P. Coon, at the foot of Duane street, New York, quarreled on the morning of the 20th, about the Protestant and Catholic religion. They fired two shots at each other, and Samand, the Catholic was wounded in the thigh.

—An old lady, Mrs. Wills, was shockingly burnt by Aurora oil in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday evening last.

—On Friday last, three distilleries in Larne county, Ky., engaged in defrauding the Government, were destroyed and their owners arrested.

SHORT-TIME LABOUR CONTRACTS.

We make the following extracts from that very practical and sensible journal, the New Orleans *Bulletin*, and commend them to the especial attention of our friends, the planters. We should be glad to hear the views of practical men, experienced in planting, on the subject. Let them give us those views, whether they are in the habit of writing for the press or not. Put them down in any language or style, so that they are *practical* and *brief*:

We endeavored a short time since to demonstrate that the disappointment of our planters has been occasioned by an injudicious application of the customs of slave labor to the employment of free labor. Succinctly stated, the planter has laid in his labor and provisions for the year at prices predicated upon the staple prices at the date of his contract. He has thereby made himself liable for engagements which are to be fulfilled by the sale of his crop at the reduced prices of the present season. With the prospective decline in the price of cotton the planter can expect but a repetition of the same loss, if he makes annual contracts as heretofore. We have been particularly anxious to impress the explanation of the general loss sustained by our planters, because we do not believe that the labor of the freedmen has been so demoralized as the fact of general loss would indicate. We know of many plantations on which the labor results have been satisfactory. But the loss has been universal. Therefore we seek the solution in the imprudence of binding the planter to guarantee that the price of cotton next year will be as high as it is this year. It also binds him to insure against floods, drouth, worms and frost. For if any of these contingencies occur, the planter may lose—the laborer employed and found by the year cannot lose. And this is exactly what the planter engages to do when he makes contracts for provisions and labor for a year in advance. The experience the planter has this year prompted him to avoid this guarantee. He is cautious about binding himself for a rate of wages which the hired labor may not pay. We are glad to see this subject attracting the attention of the press.

* * *

The planter can make the same profit on his land and team at a low price as at a high price, provided he can purchase his labor at proportionate rates. A Southern planter should do as a Pennsylvania iron-master sometimes does. When prices pay he purchases labor; when they do not he closes his furnace. The planter seems under an impression that he is obliged to plant for a full crop every year. Therefore he must lay in his labor by the year. Under this system the more he undertakes to produce the more he may lose. As soon as he recognizes his true relation to the laborer as a producer, the planter will make himself as independent of this loss as possible. He will take no risk. Better the small crop, which subsists his family, than a larger one which leaves him in debt to his factor, and impels the laborer to seize the standing corn or unpicked cotton for wages in arrear. There is no more reason why the planter should charge himself with the provision supply of his laborers, than that any contractor on a railroad should do so. The planter need not keep so much stock to be killed out or fed on provisions at a high price. No need grow no more vegetables or fruits than is necessary for the use of his family. It is very doubtful whether the planter can afford to feed his laborers at all. If he can, the provisions for them he can make no profit with the trouble, while every pound of provisions produced on his plantation has diverted labor from the production of a more profitable staple. The free laborer can always buy provisions with his wages, as is done elsewhere.

The tendency, in our opinion, is, therefore, not to the cessation of cotton culture, but to certain inevitable changes in the mode of labor contracts and compensation. The planter will move his cabins outside of his plantation. His residence and family premises will still be in the center. He will no longer cultivate larger crops of provisions and vegetables than will supply his own families, in such cases as it may be deemed profitable to cultivate those crops for market. The freedman will make his contract for rent, fuel and a garden. The planter will make a short time contract for labor—to plant, to plow, to gather.

* * *

We do not counsel injustice or oppression to the freedman. The labor market will always find planters who he likes, and in whom he can confide. But he must now know that no planter can afford to give more for the freedman's labor than the result of the labor justifies. So that at last the planter and freedman will amicably agree that the planter shall pay over to the freedman just as much as the freedman's labor, combined with the planter's care and capital, will warrant. This will be the ultimate basis of adjustment, for without this basis the planter will not bind himself for the pay and keep of a laborer and his family for the chance that they will make full crops or that the crops will bring full prices.

GRANT AND STANTON.

The St. Louis *Times* says:

The revolutionary cabal which controls Congress, and seeks to control the President and the Supreme Court, has achieved a victory doubtless, in its own estimation, in the reinstatement of Stanton, which, however temporary, is likely to be the subject of wide-spread Jacobin congratulation. Gen. Grant has managed to render himself contemptible by his spiritless conduct, resigning the position as he accepted it, without the principle involved. Gen. Grant of all public men is the most stupid or incomprehensible. If he has an original idea upon any subject he manages to pass through trying ordeals without disclosing it. With his sincere admirers, this may pass for wisdom—with those who from political necessity are forced to appear as his admirers, his conduct will undoubtedly be claimed as such, but from anybody who has a spark of positiveness in his composition, Gen. Grant has earned nothing but profound contempt. As a General he may be the foremost man in the nation. As a statesman he does not arise to the rank of a ward politician.

The Senate, by a party vote, refuses to accept the President's reasons for the suspension of his war clerk and orders his re-instatement. Gen. Grant surrenders the key to the war portfolio and as far as occupancy is concerned, Stanton is again chief of the Bureau. The President, however, refuses to recognize him, and will transact no business through him. This, unless he appeals to force, is all he will be able to do, protesting as he undoubtedly will protest, against the insolence of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. As well might the Senate refuse to recognize his private Secretary as his war clerk. In either case the usurpation would be insolent and profitless. Mr. Stanton—dog that he is—signalizes his propulsion into a place from which he was disgracefully discharged, with a pledge that he will reverse the action of the President ordering the discontinuance of the functions of the Freedmen's Bureau in several of the Southern States. The spectable presented is that of a President of the United States in subjection to his clerk—a fair indication of the aims of Jacobin legislation, the *ultima thule* of Jacobin policy.

Somebody will have to reply to Gen. MCCLERNAND'S scathing review of BADEAU'S "Military Life of GRANT," and of GRANT'S exploits in the war, or that General's reputation as a soldier will become little better than it is as a politician.

[COMMUNICATED]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

A happy new year to you, and success to the APPEAL. Long may your gallant Chief Editor live to uphold and defend the *liberty* of the *Press* and the rights of the people under the *Constitution as handed down to us by our forefathers*. Fight on, fight ever, noble and gallant chieftain for *right* and *justice*. If any *small hunter* dare shiver a lance with you, *press* him to the wall, and shower down upon him a perfect *avalanche* of withering scorn and contempt. Teach him to learn that one *spark* of the old-fashioned freedom of the days of yore still remains in the descendents of noble sires. Aye, tell him and those like unto him, that though the *once proud freemen* of this land to-day groan under the yoke of tyranny, that the day is coming, and *not far distant*, when the wicked men who hold sway at this time will sink into insignificance and give place to better men.

Though, gentlemen of the APPEAL, we are disfranchised and deprived of all the rights of freemen, still I would like to see at your masthead the honored names of Pendleton and Seymour for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. All true-hearted Tennesseans would support them with a will. SIDNEY.
Woodville, Haywood County, Tenn.

—Great distress is reported among the working classes of Quebec. The Montreal Board of Trade met to devise means of relief. Developments in regard to Henry, the liquor dealer who absconded to the States, show that the loss to the customs through his operations amounts to $120,000.

—The elevation of the Covington and Cincinnati bridge is one hundred and three feet in the clear, at a medium temperature of sixty degrees, rising one foot in extreme cold weather, and sinking one foot below this mark in extreme heat. The center of the bridge, therefore, is about two feet higher at present than in very warm weather.

Immigration.

The immigration to the port of New York for 1867, has been as follows:

Germany	117,591	Wales	142
Ireland	65,151	South America	97
England	35,719	Japan	87
Scotland	8,315	Portugal	79
Sweden	4,843	Australia	44
Switzerland	3,985	Canada	42
France	3,204	Mexico	28
Holland	2,156	Nova Scotia	22
Belgium	1,623	China	17
Denmark	1,377	Greece	8
Italy	1,052	Central America	7
Norway	389	Turkey	6
Poland	208	East Indies	4
W st Indies	214	Africa	2
Spain	203		
Russia	185	Total	242,671

The accessions from Canada were larger than any former year, but as they came across the border they would not be shown in this table. The following shows the number from three European countries for two years:

	1866.	1867.
Ireland	68,078	65,137
Germany	103,716	117,591
England	36,186	35,711
Total	210,949	216,437

The following gives the yearly arrivals of immigrants at this port for the last twenty years:

1846	189,176	1858	28,589
1847	220,791	1859	29,524
1850	212,603	1860	105,162
1851	280,931	1861	90,629
1852	300,992	1862	76,305
1853	184,945	1863	1,6,841
1854	319,225	1864	225,216
1855	174,823	1865	98,347
1856	142,342	1866	2 3,388
1857	184,773	1867	242,671

It is said that the prospects for a large immigration for 1868 are by no means flattering, owing to the depressions in trade and business in this country, though if there should be a prospect of war in Europe, many will come, notwithstanding the uncertainty of getting employment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

EDUCATIONAL.

Park Avenue Academy,
THREE MILES FROM MEMPHIS, NEAR Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The object of this school is to prepare boys for the University of Virginia or any college, or for the active duties of life. In the Primary Department special attention will be given to Reading, Writing and Spelling. The Principal has had ten years' experience in teaching in Alexandria, Richmond and Lynchburg, Virginia, and designs establishing a permanent school. The Academy is located in a community noted for its refinement and intelligence, and is near Park Avenue Church, where religious services are held every Sunday. Board can be obtained near the school for $18 per month. The next session commences February 3d. References: Dr. J. J. Williams, N. M. Trezevant, M. D. Donaldson, S. Rogers, Esqrs., Captain E. A. Goe, patrons; Rev. M. D. Hoge, D.D., Rev. T. V. Moore, D.D., Richmond, Va.; Rev. R. L. Dabney, D.D., Rev. B. M. Smith, D.D., Union Seminary, Va.; Rev. J. R. Ramsey, D.D., Judge D. A. Wilson, Rev. F. R. Dunn, Rev. Charles Lloyd, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. C. S. Venable, University of Virginia, Prof. Wm. Dinwiddie, late University of Virginia.
ja18 2w* W. L. MILLER, M.A. Principal.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

MISS SALLIE CORNELIUS
WILL OPEN a SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND small Boys, on the 2d JANUARY, 1868, at the residence of Dr. O. R Early, on Jones avenue, fifth door from Alabama street, and immediately in the rear of St. Mary's Church, for girls and small boys. dec24

THE MISSES BOWERS
WILL open the Spring Session of their School, on Monday, the 27th of January, at their residence, No. 198 Monroe street. They have engaged the services of Prof. Villebuhl, who will give instruction in French, *free of charge*. As evidence of the success attendant upon their efforts, they would refer to their patrons, Mr. F. M. Cash, Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, Mr. R. R. Fullen, Mr. E. H. Word, Mr. S. P. Read, Mr. W. F. Mitchel, and others.
ja21 fe9 1

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
SPRING SESSION, 1868,
WILL BEGIN ON
Monday, January 20, 1868.
For information as to Terms, etc., address
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
Farmdale P. O.,
dec22 d&w eod Franklin county, Ky.

LEE ACADEMY.
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, WE SHALL organize the Forms for the Spring Session. FRENCH, in Professor Villebuhl's classes, WITHOUT CHARGE.
ja19 2w M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.
Poplar Street, East of Orleans,
THE NEW SESSION BEGINS FEBRUARY THIRD. ja16 2w

MEMPHIS COLLEGE,
(Formerly St. Lazarus.)
Rev. S. H. FORD, LL.D., President.
J. DUPREE Professor of Languages.
——, Professor Mathematics.
JACKSON P. CREWS, English Department.
Session Opens Monday, September 2nd.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Senior Class, including Latin, Greek and Mathematics	$40 00
Junior, English Branches, Latin and Greek (grammar	30 00
Primary Department	20 00

☞ Payable in advance. au28

LAW SCHOOL,
MEMPHIS COLLEGE.
THE Law Department of the Memphis College will open on the FIRST MONDAY OCTOBER. The following gentlemen comprise the Faculty:

Constitutional Law.....Gen. ALBERT PIKE
Real Property & Pleading.....Hon. R. R. HEATH
Personal Property & Pleading.....A. M. LEWIS
Equity & Commercial Law..Hon. P. T. SCRUGGS
Crim. Law & Admiralty...Gen. J. R. CHALMERS

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST SESSION, JUNIOR CLASS—6 months.
Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bishop on Criminal Law, Carpjher's History of a Law Suit, Stephens' Pleadings.
SECOND SESSION OF JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.
Parsons on Contracts, Parsons on Notes and Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence.
FIRST SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.
Adam's Equity Jurisprudence, Adam's Equity Pleading, Redfield on Wills, Hilliard on Mortgages, Parsons on Partnerships.
SECOND SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.
Washburn on Real Property, Taylor on Landlord and Tenant, Angell & Ames on Corporations, Story's Conflict of Laws, Parsons on Maritime Law, Conkling's U. S. Treatise.
Recitations and examinations each day at 4 o'clock. Moot Court once each week, and Appellate Court once each month, presided over by the Professors all together.
Students permitted to enter any Class, but no Diploma given except to those going through whole course.
Terms $25 per Session, payable in advance.
Entrance Fee, $5 per Session.
All Students of Law can attend free of charge the Lectures of the College, including Lectures on Elocution and explanation of Latin and French technicalities by the President.
Arrangements will be made to board and lodge Students at $25 per month. Applications should be made early. se10

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
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SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses for Evening Parties. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.
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NO. 14 JEFFERSON STREET.
COME listen friends while I tell, my shop is in the rear of the I X L. Gents, call around, I'll give you a scraps, or, like Captain Bragg, a little more grape. I am on my own hook and on my own pan, my friends all say I'm a Conservative man. They may call me that or what they choose, they will find that I am all right on the goose. I am a Southern man tho' I am not white, yet I think the South is right; they gave me meat and gave me bread, I am a-going for the South till I go dead. Then, gents, come

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

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JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
ohn E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Reed Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive committee for the 5th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

REVOLUTION.

The second section of the Bill passed by the House of Representatives in regard to the Supreme Court, is in these words:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no cause pending before the Supreme Court of the United States which involves the action or effect of any law of the United States shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of said court in the decision upon the several points in which said law or any part thereof may be deemed invalid. *Provided, however*, That if any Circuit or District Court of the United States shall adjudge any act of Congress to be unconstitutional or invalid, the judgment, before any further proceedings shall be had upon it, shall be certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be considered therein; and if upon the consideration thereof, two-thirds of all the members of the Supreme Court shall not affirm said judgment below, the same shall be declared and held reversed."

In respect to the latter clause of this section of the bill, the *National Intelligencer* says:

But with regard to the appellate jurisdiction, it is to be actually enacted that in certain cases, if the Supreme Court shall find that the law was in favor of A, they shall give judgment for B, his adversary. This is really preposterous. We would have some doubt whether it is so intended, but for the consideration that the amendment was offered by Mr. Wilson to meet a point made in debate by Mr. Marshall, which could not be obviated in any other way, to-wit: that if a judgment was rendered by a Circuit Court against the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and the cause came by appeal or writ of error before the Supreme Court, (the previous clause requiring two-thirds to affirm it,) and if more than one-third, but less than a majority of the court, should vote to disaffirm it, and, consequently, less than two-thirds should vote to affirm it, there would be no judgment, because in such case, the judgment below would be affirmed. The result would be, that what was law in the Ciruit Court would not be law in the Supreme Court, and though the Supreme Court should have no power to enforce its own judgment, it would continue to have the power, and be obliged to perform the duty to issue its mandate to enforce the judgment below. To escape this absurdity, the bold provision, without previous reflection, we presume, was inserted by Mr. Wilson, to declare a judicial judgment reversed because it had been affirmed; to require the most exalted Bench in the world to dethrone its reason, and to make its judges the instruments for prostrating their own judicial understanding in deference to a legislative opinion in a question of law.

The argument of the New York *Tribune* in support of the bill, is:

But, conceding that the power to annul the laws of Congress, at will, is one of the powers which the Supreme Court may exercise as an incident to the power to decide cases in law and equity, this "power" of the Supreme Court is still under the legislative control of Congress. For the Constitution confers on Congress the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution * * * all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, *or any department or officer thereof*."

If, therefore, it is one of the powers vested in the Supreme Court to decide for Congress what is and "what is not constitutional," then Congress may make all laws which, in its own judgment, "shall be necessary and proper" to regulate the manner in which the Supreme Court shall decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress. If, therefore, in the judgment of Congress, it is proper and ought to be necessary that the Supreme Court should not annul an act of Congress for alleged unconstitutionality, except by a three-fourths or unanimous vote, then is law to that effect is one of the laws which Congress is expressly authorized to pass by Clause 18 of Section VIII of Article I of the Constitution of the United States. Congress has never exercised a power more plainly conferred.

One who can make such an argument as that must be utterly lost to all sense of shame. The Constitution confers on Congress the power to pass all laws that may be necessary to facilitate and make effectual the exercise by the Courts of the United States, of their judicial powers. Everybody knows that this is the meaning of the provision. It is an enabling one, and does not mean to give Congress the power to *prevent* the exercise of the judicial power, or to *restrict* it, or in any way to encroach on the judicial department. But the *Tribune* says that it means that Congress may make *all* laws which, *in its own judgment*, may be necessary and proper to *regulate the manner in which* the Supreme Court shall decide on the constitutionality of laws,—even to requiring that the opinion of the Judges shall be unanimous. The Constitution says no such thing. It empowers Congress, and therefore makes it its duty, to pass laws to enforce the judgments of the Courts. *That* is "carrying into *execution* the powers vested" in the Judicial Department. It was its duty to create the Courts, provide for their process, and make such other enactments as would enable the judicial power to act. If it could have required the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges, or of three-fourths, or of all, to render a judgment for either party, in *every* case: it could not and cannot require either, to decide a particular case in one way, and permit a bare majority to decide it in the other. We very much doubt whether it was or is in the power of Congress to say that the opinion and judgment of three judges shall prevail over those of five. The judgment of a Court is not an excrcise of its *will*, like the passage of an act of legislation. It is the conclusions of its reason: and as the concurrent opinion of three cannot weigh as much as the concurrent opinion of five the other way, either the opinion of the five must be deemed to be correct, or the basis of the right of a Court to decide controversies between parties is gone. The decision of a Court is conclusive, because it is deemed in law to be *right*. It is not always so in fact, because Courts fall into errors: but nevertheless the sanctity of the judgment wholly depends on the legal hypothesis that it decides the law correctly. There can be no such conclusion or hypothesis, in favour of the opinion of three judges as against the opinion of five. It is not possible for legislation to make the opinion of three better evidence of what the law is than the opinion of five. There are single judges, whose opinions are *really* better evidence of that, and higher authority, than the concurrent opinions of scores of others would be: but all the judges on the same bench are supposed to be equally able and competent, and it is not possible to give the opinion of one any greater weight than the opinion of another.

Now a Court does not decide abstract questions. It is sworn to decide *cases only*, and the rights of the *parties*, under the laws and Constitution. The Legislature cannot say that in any case between man and man the opinion of three of the judges shall decide, against five that the law is for one party against the other. A single consequence of an anomaly so strange, is enough to demonstrate the truth of this proposition. A. sues B. in the Circuit Court, for money or property, and, upon the pleadings the rights of the parties are found to depend on the question whether a particular act of Congress is contrary to a particular provision of the Constitution. Judge NELSON, sitting alone in the Circuit Court of the United States, decides that it is; and A. has judgment accordingly. B. appeals to the Supreme Court. There, four other Judges agree with Judge NELSON; but three disagree, or two, or one, or more, as the case may be, if any are absent; and thus, although the opinions of five concur, the judgment given by Judge NELSON in the Circuit Court is reversed, and A. loses his case. Congress, the *Tribune* says, *could* even provide that this should be the case, unless *every* judge of the Supreme Court should agree with the one who decided the matter in the Circuit Court.

In short, the opinion of the majority of the Judges *must* be the opinion of the Court. It is impossible to prefer the opinion of three of them to that of five, without annihilating the whole basis on which the judicial power and the reverence due judicial decision rest;—that is, the presumption and conclusion, which is of law because it is of fact and reason, that the opinion of the majority is right and that of the minority wrong. To substitute a number of *votes* in the stead of this weight of reason and authority, is to destroy the character of the Court as a judicial tribunal.

With such a rule, the Courts would soon fall into utter contempt. The legislature could not adopt the French system, forbid dissents and require that every opinion should be that of the Court as a unit, *except by leaving the opinion of the majority to be, as it always has been, the judgment of the Court.* No power on earth can compel five Judges to accept the opinion of three as their own, and publish it to the world as such.

Suppose then that in case after case, Acts of Congress are sustained as Constitutional, by the opinion of three Judges against five; and that, in each case each of the five delivers a dissenting opinion. The Court would at once become a laughing-stock, and it would be better to abolish it at once.

If the concurrence of two-thirds or three-fourths or all of the judges can be required, to adjudge an act of Congress unconstitutional, the same restriction may be imposed on the power of the Court to decide an act of a State Legislature to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Why not? It is quite evident that if the first steps in that direction can be taken with impunity, there is no limit to the mischief, except the pleasure of Congress. The number of the judges may be increased *ad libitum*. Suppose they were fifteen in number, and their opinion were required to be unanimous? There would always be found one at least to maintain by *some* sort of argument, or without argument, the constitutionality of the worst acts of an unscrupulous Congress. The judiciary would become the curse of the country.

It is a much less evil to abolish the courts altogether, and substitute military tribunals, than it will be to thus corrupt the courts, and interfere with the course of justice. Nothing that Congress has done can compare in infamy with this assault upon the Supreme Court. It is not only an assault upon the Constitution, but upon the social order itself. A people without independent courts and upright magistrates is lost.

What if the *life* of a citizen were at stake. What if, tried under an *ex post facto* law of Congress, he should be convicted by a jury instructed by a corrupt judge that the law was constitutional, and that they were not the judges of its constitutionality? In the Supreme Court, five of the judges agree that to execute the sentence will be judicial murder, the law being *ex post facto;* but because three are of a different opinion, the sentence is executed. Can anything more infamous be conceived of?—Only one, and that can quite as lawfully and rightfully be done—that Congress shall enact that a majority of the jury may *convict* of crime, but three-fourths shall be required to concur in order to *acquit*. Why should not a man be hung, if three of the jurors deem him guilty and nine believe him innocent, as well as if three judges think the law constitutional under which he is convicted, and five do not?

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

JANUARY 24.—In the Senate a bill was introduced, conferring power on the Governor to reward his parasites, and fee some of the Radical weaklings in the State. It authorizes him to select such newspapers as he may prefer to do the legal printing of each county in the State, such selection to be approved by the Senate, and giving such compensation as is allowed to the Public Printer of the State.

An act giving the Governor authority to set aside, by proclamation, the registration of any county where there has been fraud, was amended by making it an indictable offense for the Register to fail to appoint judges and hold elections, when there was the required number of votes, and passed by ayes—Messrs. Aldridge, Cate, Eckel, Eaton, Fuson, Garner, Henderson, Keith, Parker, Rodgers, Smith, Underwood, Wyatt and Speaker Senter—14. Noes—Messrs. Elliott, Frierson, Lindsley, Mathews, McCall, Nelson, Norman, Patterson, Wisener and Wilson—10.

A bill requiring the State to pay the incidental expenses of the Superintendents of Education, to be charged to the school funds, was passed third reading.

A bill requiring the stayor before a Justice of the Peace to either sign his own name on the docket or give the Justice written authority to do so, was also passed third reading.

The House was chiefly occupied in its session this morning with an effort to impeach Judge Barry, of Sumter county, because he stands in the ways of rascally Radical schemes.

A bill providing that no fee shall be due an attorney in any suit in which he is unsuccessful, was referred to the Committee on Finance.—As stupid a measure as ever was conceived by an ignoramus.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—Brownlow declines to run against Grant for the Presidency. Modest. He thinks too much of Grant to run against him.

—Wm. Bromer, son of a farmer residing near Bridgeport, broke his neck on the 24th. He was sickly, and was recommended to practice the *dura de whole*, known as the "horizontal bar" to acrobats. While trying to do the revolution, his hand slipped and he fell to the ground, a distance of six feet, striking upon his neck and killing him instantly.

—Louis Bonner, the soldier who recently murdered James Runnels at Ash Barracks, is now confined in jail at Elizabethtown, Ky., for burglary committed since his escape from Nashville. A requisition from Gov. Brownlow has been procured and forwarded to Gov. Stephenson.

—We learn, says the *Banner*, that in Franklin county a colony of German emigrants have recently settled upon upward of 3000 acres of land, which had been purchased by an agent sent in advance of their arrival. The new comers represent a capital of $100,000, and it is anticipated that, within a few weeks, an additional tract of 4000 acres will be bought for the same purpose.

—On Wednesday the smokehouse of Orville Green was burned down in Lebanon, with all his bacon.

—The Trenton *Gazette* of the 25th says: The Forked-Deer at this point is booming, and would float a first-class steamer.

—On Tuesday evening last, Frederick Tye, a butcher, of Jackson, slipped on the icy street and broke his leg above the ankle.

—Thomas J. Happel, A.M., a graduate of the Southern University, has accepted a Professorship in Andrew College.

—In response to a compliment which mentioned him as being formerly of Arkansas, Col. P. T. Glass, of that excellent paper, the Trenton *Gazette*, of which he has recently become chief editor, says: "We were born upon the soil of noble 'old Virginia,' and learned our earliest political principles from her noble statesmen of '76, but have lived most of our life in West Tennessee, save the few years we spent in the South in the effort to arrest the despotism that is now upon us."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Memph's Appeal.]

JOHNSON'S REPLY TO MORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27. Reverdy Johnson replied to Morton's speech to-day, and held the vast audience enchanted for hours. Before his stern array of inexorable facts and logic, the fallacious propositions of Morton melted away. Among other things he showed how that Senator, speaking of States with a republican form of government, interpreted the word "loyal" to give effect. Mr. Johnson, however, complimented the Indiana Senator on the manner in which he dignified his subject, reminding him, he said, of the Senate when Senators spoke for the interests of the country and not alone for party success.

RADICAL REPUDIATION.

Washburne, of Illinois, succeeded in driving through the House the bill repudiating claims for steamboat and other transportation during the war. There are several million dollars due citizens for this service, and Washburne and his unscrupulous Radical friends took this "new way to pay old debts." The Democratic members voted against the bill, as did most of the Western members. The bill cannot pass the Senate.

JUDGE WATTRONS' DECISION SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court to-day sustained the decision given some years ago by Judge Wattrons, of Texas, and for which an attempt was made at the time to impeach him on the grounds of collusion and bribery. It involves the title to a large Mexican grant of land in Western Texas.

BINGHAM WAKES UP ANOTHER GHOST.

Congressman Bingham has waked up something else besides the ghost of the murdered woman, Mary Surratt. He is in receipt of numerous letters from the North denouncing him for his last reconstruction measures, and one of the letters from Boston threatens him with personal violence.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President to-day sent a communication to the Senate withdrawing the nomination of Gen. E. McCook as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois, as it has been ascertained that he is not a resident of the district.

A RADICAL FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES

The world moves. The little knot here, comprising the Freedmen's Bureau clique, are trying to unseat the excessively Radical chaplain of the House, because he won't preach severe equality and amalgamation. He opposes this clique, who are laboring earnestly to make the Congregational church, now nearly complete, a national temple, as they style it, where whites and blacks shall not only worship together but be received socially in all departments of the church society. Some of these enthusiasts even claimed that marriages should take place between the two races to the end that here, in Washington, the country may have a model church, where distinction of color or race is in no sense recognized.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard and Secretary Stanton have sent in a communication, invoking aid of the Senate to prevent a discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee.

A UNIFORM CURRENCY.

Casey, of Ohio, introduced an elaborate bill in the House to-day, to establish a uniform currency and to provide for the management and liquidation of the national currency, etc.

A VILE ELECTIONEERIG SCHEME.

The House to-day passed a resolution authorizing the Reconstruction Committee to investigate whether any person had attempted to clog operations of the reconstruction law in the South, and with power to send for persons and papers. The object is to elicit information which may be distorted for party purposes during the campaign.

ANOTHER BASCALLY DODGE.

The Committee on Elections have referred the Kentucky case of McKee against Young, to McClurg, a Missouri member, to report back to them. As he is McKee's devoted friend, and has voted uniformly against the admission of every member from Kentucky, the result is a foregone conclusion.

ARKANSAS.

BLACK AND TAN CONVENTION.

Majority and Minority Report

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 27.—Convention met at 10 a.m.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Elections relative to the Ashley county delegation were taken up, and discussed by Bradley, Beasley, Kyle and McCown—the Radicals taking the ground that the evidence introduced before the Committee was purely political and irrelevant, therefore the Convention had no right to introduce such and publish it as part of the proceedings. It was finally ordered to be printed for special order next Monday.

The several committees reported drafts of the several departments for insertion in the Constitution, all of which were referred.

McClure's resolution tendering the use of the Hall to the Democratic State Convention, which organized here to-day, was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to Wednesday.

MISSISSIPPI.

SHOCKING NEGRO OUTRAGE

They Murder Three White Men

Five Whites Severely Wounded

Grand Masonic Celebration at Natchez.

The Pan-Wrangligans at Jackson.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS, January 27.—The *Clarion* has full particulars of an outrage in Jasper county, Miss., on the line of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th. A squad of freedmen who had been stealing hogs waylaid a Constable's posse who were searching for them with a warrant for their arrest. Two whites were killed; one mortally, and five severely, wounded. But one negro was wounded and captured. Several parties are searching for the perpetrators.

The first Zemi centennial Masonic celebration in this State, was held at Natchez last week, and was largely attended. Prof. Thos. S. Gathright was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

The Convention, after receiving the reports of the committees, went into a Committee of the Whole to consider the bill of rights. Four sections were noted upon, when the committee rose. The bill is to be reported when completed.

The majority report of the Committee on Compensation, which, with the minority report, was telegraphed when submitted, was adopted, 48 yeas, 27 nays.

An afternoon session was held to complete the list of collectors of special tax.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Weather clear and thermometer 20°.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Weather clear and cold. A light snow fell last night.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—The river is rising, with seven feet five inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and thermometer 30°. Arrived—Alpha, from Nashville; St. Marys, from Memphis; Virginia, from New Orleans.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—The Emerald, hence from Cincinnati, sunk at Tunica Bend on Saturday. Three lives were reported lost. The cargo, consisting principally of between five and six hundred hogsheads of sugar, and the boat, are a total loss.

In the Convention nothing of importance transpired.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—In the Senate the Chairman submitted petitions from the Constitutional Convention of Georgia relative to the organization of State Governments in the South, also from the State Constitutional convention of Mississippi praying for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau, both of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a communication from Gen. Howard in reply to a resolution of inquiry setting forth the facts in regard to the discontinuance of the Bureau in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

Wilson introduced a bill relative to the disabilities of certain persons in Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a bill to allow officers and soldiers to wear corps badges for services during the war. Referred to the Military Committee.

Sumner offered a resolution asking the President for information relative to the trial of Rev. Mr. McMahon, Robert Lynch and others by the British Government. Adopted.

Trumbull offered a resolution calling for information relative to the disposition of captured and abandoned property.

Davis offered a resolution that Congress ought to cease its war upon the Constitution, in view of the enormous debt and the working up of the industrial resources of the people. That the Bureau should at once be abolished, the army reduced to 20,000 men, the cotton tax repealed, and the United States bonds taxed. The resolution was laid over. The Senate then took up the bill for the removal of the disabilities of Robert M. Patten, of Alabama. Stewart, Johnson, Pomeroy and Howard supported it, and Drake and Buckalew opposed it. The latter on the ground that he was opposed to special legislation for individual losses, during which the morning hour expired.

The special order being the resolution detailing naval officers to attend the International Maritime Exposition at Havre, it came up, was debated and laid on the table.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was taken up. The question was on Doolittle's motion, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report his amendment. Wilson then took the floor.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following, for the taxation of United States bonds, and giving the right to vote in the Presidential election and in all State elections to every citizen of the United States who has resided ten days in the district, and all appointments of agents of the Government by the President, whose salary exceeds $500, to be confirmed by the Senate, prohibits internal revenue officers from being interested in forfeitures for violation of the revenue laws, and making all purchases and sales of commission for United States loans and bonds, open to public competition. One providing for bounties to the widows and children of certain soldiers, killed or died in the service. One to prevent the compromise of offenses against the revenue laws, and making such compromises felonies. Providing that in case a Senator of the United States becomes Vice President of the United States, by reason of his being President of the Senate pro tem., and in case his Senatorial term of office has expired, he shall continue in office until the end of the Presidential term of office. Instructing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch with a suitable pention to Norway or Sweden one or more national ships for the transportation of such stores as may be furnished for the relief of the famished people of those countries. Giving an increase of twenty per cent. to all the employees of the Executive Departments receiving salaries between $1000 and $2000.

By Cary: A bill to provide a uniform currency, and provide for the management and liquidation of the National debt. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

It provides for the issue of Treasury certificates as legal tenders for all purposes, and cancelling the National Bank currency, and the United States legal tenders; also for the issue of bonds drawing three per cent. interest. All the outstanding bonds to be paid when due, or redeemable in Treasury certificates of three per cent. convertible bonds at the pleasure of the holders of the Treasury certificates, and vice versa.

By Cook, a bill to amend the National currency act. Referred to the Committee on Banking. It provides that whenever the National bank bills shall be received by the United States in payment of taxes, etc., they shall not be registered, but United States notes, not bearing interest, shall be issued in their stead. Whenever a sufficient amount of the notes of any National bank shall be received to pay any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer for the circulation of the bank, the bonds shall be then redeemable; or if the banks shall agree thereto, the bonds and no less shall be cancelled; but if the notes are to be held until the bonds become due, then the notes and bonds shall be cancelled, and no other circulating medium be issued in lieu thereof.

Mallory offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury:

1. To employ all the legal tender notes that may come into his possession in excess of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government in purchasing bullion at the market value such interest bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain.

2. To employ all the gold in the treasury in excess of $30,000,000 in the same way.

3. To authorize a loan equal to the whole amount of the present interest bearing debt of the United States, and to issue that amount of bonds, running fifty years at four per cent. interest, the principal payable in gold. The loan to be offered only as the gold may be required to pay the current expenses of the Government, and to purchase the present interest bearing bonds.

4. To require the National Banks to replace the bonds now on deposit in the Treasury with such four per cent. bonds. The bill was adopted.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations, to prevent payment of claims arising out of the rebellion. After half a dozen votes on as many different motions, the bill passed without amendment; yeas 86, nays 63.

On a motion by Washburne, of Illinois, a Conference Committee was appointed on the Deficiency bill.

Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill concerning in the rights of American citizens in foreign States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted, it being understood that it will be reported back for action this week. It differs from the bill as published in the following particulars: In the first section, in place of empowering the President to use his influence and the authority of the Government to secure the recognition of the rights of naturalized citizens, it empowers him to use all resources of the Government in their just efforts to do so; also to except in some portion all who shall establish and continue their residence beyond the limits of the United States, for a term exceeding five years. The third section exempts from the provisions of the act any naturalized citizen who shall fail to make returns of his property to the United States Assessor of internal revenue for the District in which he last resided.

Spaulding offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether combinations were made or attempted to obstruct due execution of the laws, with powers to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under such papers, examine witnesses under oath, and report at any time. Adopted.

Clark, of Kansas, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the act of January 4, 1867, which provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories on account of race, color or previous condition, and that it be reported that the Legislature of Montana has passed a bill which has been approved by the Governor of Montana Territory, restricting the franchise to white male citizens, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts, and report such measures as may be necessary to secure obedience on the part of the Legislature and Governor of Montana to the laws of Congress.

Washburne, of Illinois, suggested that the Committee be instructed to report a bill repealing all the laws organizing that territory.

Wilson suggested that the subject be sent to the Committee on Territories, and Clark so modified the resolution.

Cavanaugh tried to make a motion, but was cut off by the previous question. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—ayes 36, nays 123. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 126 to 27.

The Speaker presented a number of Executive communications of no general interest; also, a resolution of the Georgia Convention in reference to the reorganization of the State's government, a removal of disabilities, and modification of the test oath. Also, one from the Louisiana Convention asking the removal of Hancock. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Court of Texas relative to the Missouri land claims, and which was No. 1 on the Supreme Court docket, having been there at least twelve years. It may be recollected, that for his action in this case, Judge Waterous was charged, in the House of Representatives, with impeachable offenses, and much testimony taken in regard to the subject. The matter, however, was not concluded by Congress. The opinion announced to-day sustains him in all particulars, thus vindicating his action.

The court also decided a case on appeal announcing the principle of maritime law to be that a master of a vessel has the right to sail his ship in foreign ports when it can be established that there is necessity to save the interests of all parties interested.

Gen. Howard sent to the Senate a copy of his circular, the latter dated December last, in which he provides that with a view to recruiting officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau whose services can be dispensed with, it is ordered that with the exception of superintendents of education, on and after the 15th of February next all officers and agents in Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee be dispensed with. That officers of the regular army be designated by the Secretary of War to take their places and act as assistant Commissioners in these States.

Gen. Howard says a large portion of the Congressmen from Tennessee and the delegation from Kentucky and Maryland having personally and in writing depreciated the proposed changes which they say will work injuriously against the educational and other interests of the freedmen.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Tobacco firm; $5@15 for lugs to medium. Cotton 15½@15¾c. Flour, $7 50@8 for superfine. Wheat $2 40. Oats 66@68c. Corn 77@80c. Mess Pork, new, $21. Lard 13c. Bacon advanced ¼c; shoulders 10c; sides 13½c. Bulk Shoulders 8½c; clearsides 11¾c. Whisky nominal.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Money very easy; call loans 4@6c; prime paper 6@7c. Sterling quiet and firm, 9½@9¾. Gold 141¾. Government bonds hirmer, 1@¼. New Tennessee's 60¾; old, 63¼.

Cotton firmer. Sales 3500 bales uplands at 18½@18¾. Rice quiet; Carolina 10¼@11. Coffee, quiet and firm. Sugar, firm but quiet; Cuba, 10@10½. Molasses, dull and unchanged. Flour, very firm. Wheat, a shade firmer. Corn heavy, $1 26.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Flour a shade lower; family, $11@11 50. Red winter wheat, $2 25. Corn dull, 80@85c. Oats firm, 68@70c. Rye, $1 58. Provisions firmer. Mess pork, $20@21. Bulk shoulders, 8c; sides, 8c. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 11½c; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Lard, 12½@13c. Butter dull, 35@37c. Cheese, 10¼@15c. Coffee, 20@25c. Clover seed, $12 75@13. Timothy dull, $2 50@2 60. Flax, $2 25.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Tobacco is active and firm. Flour quiet; superfine, $7@7 50. Wheat, firm at $2 55@2 57. Corn is very dull, 80@89c. Oats, steady, 68@69c. Provisions are nominally unchanged. Lard, 12@13¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Cotton, demand good; middlings, 17¼@18c; sales, 3000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 6000 bales; exports, 7000 bales. Sugar, active; common, 9½@10c; fair, 12@12¼c; choice, 13¼@14c. Molasses, active; common, 59@60c; fair, 65@70c; prime, 80c. Flour, quiet; superfine, $10; XX, $10 25@12. Corn, $1. Oats, 84@85c. Lard, in request; tierce, 12½c; keg, 15c. Bacon, dull; shoulders, 10@10½c; clear rib sides, 12@12½c; clear sides, 12½@13c. Pork, $22. Sterling, 51@53. New York sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 139.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Some boys have been engaged in stealing railroad iron at Louisville, from a track constructed for the convenience of hauling dirt and stone in building the new outlet for the canal, the work on which for some time has been suspended. They went at night in a skiff from New Albany, tore up the track and removed the bars of iron. These they broke up and sold the fragments to the New Albany rolling mill. They dealt rather largely, like the fellow who for stealing the logs went back after the saw mill. On the 27th of December they sold to the rolling mill, 945 pounds; on the 1st inst., 840 pounds, and on the 7th, 1220 pounds. A boy named Wells, seventeen years old, formerly one of the "Forty Thieves" of Louisville, was arrested.

—The gas main at New Albany had a bad leak from contraction by frost about four hundred feet from the works, on Wednesday last, and gas escaped rapidly. Workmen were at once employed to remedy the defect. Upon reaching the defective main the escape of gas was so great that it ignited from a charcoal furnace, ten or twelve feet off, making an explosion like that of a cannon. Two persons, a man and a little boy, who were standing by, were badly burned—so much so that the skin upon their faces was badly blistered, and may render them permanently disfigured. The man's name was Laurel Fuget, and the boy a son of John Welzet.

—The City Council of Louisville appropriated three thousand dollars to be distributed in provisions among the poor, but could not be disbursed from the fact that there was no money in the treasury.

—At a large assemblage of the Democracy of Hardin county, Ky., the residence of the late Gov. Helm, on the 20th inst., the following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with delight the action of the Democracy of the North, and believe upon their action depends the salvation of our country; that we join hands with them in their gallant and patriotic opposition to the unconstitutional course of the present so-called Congress.

Resolved, That we regard the course pursued by Gen. Buroidge, whilst in command of Kentucky, as most infamous, murderous and villainous.

Resolved, That we regard the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton as the people's friend, the great leader of the Democracy of the Union, and would receive the nomination for the Presidency; that he is a patriot and statesman, deserving the confidence of a free people.

—The New York Court of Appeals has decided that a party has a right to compose a word never before used in our common language, and to adopt and enjoy the exclusive use of the same as a trade mark.

—A court in Pennsylvania has decided that a combination of dealers in oil to purchase 150,000 barrels of oil in Antwerp and thus control the market was a conspiracy against the public, and the discharge of those arrested for that offense was refused.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the corn crop of 1867 at 776,850,000 bushels, and the cotton crop at 2,340,000 bales. The latter, we think, is considerably over-estimated.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt throughout Mexico on the 30th ult.

—Duffy, a Fenian, recently arrrested, died at Milbank prison on the 23d inst.

—Madame Ristori sailed on the 23d from New York for Havana.

—The Legislature of Neuva Leon had ordered the destruction of the Black Fort, near Monterey.

—Lord Stanley attributes the disaffection of the Irish to the designs of American soldiers.

—A bill imposing a tax on certain incomes has been adopted by the Italian Parliament.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—KENNETT—On the 24th inst., by Rev. E. B. Crisman, Mr. James O. Davis to Miss A. F. Kennett, all of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Corn.

3000 BUSHELS CORN—For sale by WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.
Jan28 No. 8 Howard Row.

Salt! Salt!

WE are regularly in receipt of large supplies of KANAWHA and OHIO RIVER SALT, in new barrels, which we offer to the trade, in quantities to suit, at the lowest market prices.
BANKSMITH, HUMPHREY & CO.,
Agents and Commission Merchants.
Jan28 lm No. 3 Howard Row.

R. G. CRAIG & CO.,

SEED STORE,

379 Main Street,

JACKSON BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Garden Seed, Grass Seed, Garden Implements, Fertilizers,
Garden Seed, Grass Seed, Garden Implements, Fertilizers.

At CRAIG'S SEED STORE,
379 Main street, Jackson Block,
Jan28 3m Memph's, Tenn.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby County—To the Heirs and Creditors of Samuel Hill, deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of Samuel Hill, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the March Term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Courthouse in the City of Memphis.
A. R. BARRETT, Administrator.
Approved January 27, 1868.
JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
Jan28w2

COLGATE & CO.'S Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by skilled workmen of the best materials, and are known as the Standard by dealers and consumers. Sold everywhere.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS.

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

BLANKETS!

A LARGE LOT OF WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS, for sale at very low prices.
M. MEYER,
Jan10 1w 302 Main street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ONLY RELIABLE ROUTE

In, To, Out Of, or

THROUGH ARKANSAS.

STEAMBOAT

RAILROAD

—AND—

STAGE LINE!

MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER

Packet Company's First Class Passenger United States Mail Steamers,

COMMERCIAL AND LIBERTY NO. 2,

Leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday

COMING WEST,

Leaving DeVall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday

GOING EAST,

Connecting at Memphis with all Trains

For Northern and Eastern Cities.

Connecting at DeVall's Bluff with the Trains of the

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.,

Provided with comfortable Cars and efficient officials,

CONNECTING AT LITTLE ROCK

—WITH—

J. D. CHIDISTER & CO.'S

United States

MAIL STAGES

—TO ALL—

POINTS SOUTH AND WEST

IN ARKANSAS.

Commodious Coaches, Fine Teams, and Sober Drivers.

THROUGH TICKET SYSTEM

Thoroughly inaugurated, saving passengers money and trouble.

Persons Going East or Coming West

Will find this route perfectly reliable at all seasons, being the

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at all Railroad Offices in Memphis and at offices of all connecting lines East of Memphis, and all Stage Offices West of Little Rock.

General Western Ticket Office, At the Anthony House, Little Rock.
John B. Davis, Supt't M. and W. R. Packet Co., Memphis.
James W. Robertson, Sup't M. and L. R. R. R., Little Rock.
John T. Chidister, Sup't Stage Lines, Little Rock.
H. C. Robards, General Ticket Agent, Little Rock.

Tickets Can be Procured in Memphis at the Offices of

Levy & Miller, 5 Jefferson street.
Larry Harmstad & Co., Corner Main and Madison.
Overton Ticket Office, Overton Hotel.
Memphis and Charleston R. R., Corner South Court and Main.
Memphis and Ohio R. R. Office, 277½ Main street.
Jan28

RELIABLE

FREIGHT LINE

TO AND FROM

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,

—VIA—

WHITE RIVER PACKET CO.,

—AND—

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

The Staunch Steamers

COMMERCIAL AND LIBERTY NO. 2,

Leave Memphis for DeVall's Bluff

Every Tuesday and Saturday,

Connecting with Trains of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad East and West.

SHIPPERS

Are assured that rates of freight by this line will be as low as by any other.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Freights delivered at the door of the Consignee in Little Rock.

Route Open at all Seasons of the Year,

Thus saving Shippers Time, Trouble, Drayage and vexations of delay.

INSURANCE

By this line less than by any other.

Every attention given to interests of Shippers. Freights for points above Little Rock in the Arkansas river, will receive special attention. Apply to

J. W. Robertson, Sup't M. and W. R. Packet Co., Memphis.
H. D

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—WM. E. BARNETT is a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the nomination of the Conservative party. Jan26 te

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Trustee—subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention of Shelby county.
January 24, 1868. GEO. C. HOLMES.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative convention. Ja18 te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. Jan19 te

FOR CLERK OF CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce F. L. WARNER as a candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. Ja15 te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 14th Civil District of Shelby county. Ja19 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs. Editors Appeal*: You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
A. WOODWARD.
Ja15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
Ja15 te W. L. STEWART.

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. Ja14 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—COL. JOHN P. MARTIN, Sr., announces him-self as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention. Ja12 te

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. Ja11 te

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election. Subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention. Ja10-se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. GRIFFIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF John L. Taylor, deceased, on Adams street, near Bobo's. Large lot and pleasant place. Rent low. W. H. CHERRY,
Ja21tf Administrator.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.—THE BEAUTIFUL home recently occupied by Mrs. Hunter, on Summer road. The improvements consist in a handsome frame Dwelling seven Rooms, frame kitchen, Pantry, smoke-house and stable, with Kitchen Garden, Cistern, Well, Spring, and plenty of ample room for laborers and servants—Access in a good garden set in strawberry and raspberries and other needful things. Also, a large lot of land and farming implements for sale on the place, and farming utensils. Address JAMES M. WHITE, 259 Main street.
Ja24 2w

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 13, ON Monroe street. Apply at H. WETTER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 329 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George H. Gray's, 86 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—THE "CHERRY PLACE," on Rayburn avenue, 1½ miles south of Memphis. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARIES & HARBERT,
14 Monroe street.
dec21 tf

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street. Decl3

FOR RENT—

A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
Jan19 tf

FOR RENT.—

A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
J. W. PAGE, Jr.
oct-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Malone (or old McNeal) Plantation, situated on the bank of the river, a few miles below Memphis, and containing about 1,200 acres—300 under cultivation, with good farming implements, ten head stock and room for 1,500 bushels corn. This is one of the highest stage on the river. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, No. 14 Monroe street.
Jan26 1m

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE.—STOCK AND Fixtures of a Drug Store in Bolivar, Tenn. Inventory $2,000. Will be sold very low for cash or secured paper. Address R. H. WOOD,
Ja21 2w Bolivar, Tenn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. Elegant Cottage RESIDENCE—Improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to S. T. Jones or Capt. Geo M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned. O. M. SCRUGGS.
January 2, 1868. Ja4 2w

WANTS.

WANTED.—A house containing three or four rooms, in a good neighborhood, for which a moderate rent will be promptly paid. Address A. B., this office. Ja21

WANTED TO BUY.—A small improved farm, consisting of about 100 acres, within about fifteen miles of Memphis, for which I am prepared to pay cash down. Address, with full description, location, improvement, etc, J. C. F., care Appeal office.
Ja24 tf

WANTED.—A NO. 1 COTTON PLANTation. I desire to exchange a well-improved suburban Residence, 2½ miles from Court House, for a good Cotton Plantation on Mississippi or Arkansas river lands preferred. Must be above overflow. Address U. S. A., care of A. Nelson & Co., Memphis, Tenn. Ja24 tf

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM TO WORK on shares this year. For further information address Farmer, Appeal Office, Memphis. Ja21 1w

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE Engine, with Saw and Grist Mill. Apply at this office. Ja11 2w

WANTED.—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such washing to sell, will address Office No. 14, Waldran Block, Main street.
Ja24 tf

WANTED.—To Rent, a HOUSE within two or three squares of Court Square, containing seven or eight rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's rooms, for which a liberal rent will be paid to a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. Ja21 tf

WANTED.—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 368 Main street, or this office. Ja21 tf

WANTED.—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,
de23 1m* Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by a middle-aged man, who is fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec27 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Children of Wm. Harrison, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 8d of May, 1865. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address B. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga. Box 138.
Jan3

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND

REGALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST--FOUND.

LOST.—A note made by J. B. Weid, payable to order C. T. Gochegan, at Peoples' Bank, for sixty dollars, dated 2nd December, 1867, and payable 1st March, 18—, and endorsed by me. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for the same. ROYSTER, TSEZVANT & CO.
January 24, 1868. Ja25 1t

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on the night of the 18th inst., from Drs. Rogers & Purnell on Union street, one large BAY HORSE, marked N. R. I. on the right hind hoof, white hind foot, white, bling in right eye, small scar on left hip, about 9 or 10 years old. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horse and apprehension of the thief. Ja22 1w

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGINGS FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen obtained at Mrs. W. EPPES, No. 304 Second street, between Madison and Monroe; also, Day Board for several gentlemen, at reasonable terms, by the day or week. Ja22 1w

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that they are, is proved by a liberal patronage demonstrated.

Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
260 and 262 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10 3m

BANKRUPTS' SALE.

Case No. 125.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Lindauer & Pollock, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lindauer & Pollock, will sell, at public auction, at the store, No. 299 Main (late Memphis), on, MONDAY, January 27, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m., the entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc., in said store. Sale positive for cash.
WILLIAM Y. GIBODE, Assignee, Ja19 3t
No. 299 Main street, Odeon Block.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Through Mail (daily).....	ARRIVE. 2:34 p.m.	DEPART. 2:00 p m
Grand Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday).....	8:3 p.m.	10:30 a m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	855 a.m.	5:10 p m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. R 388, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

Day Express.....	DEPART. 7:30 a.m.	ARRIVE. 3:30 p.m.
Night Express.....	3:30 p m.	9:35 a.m.

Railroad Time 15 m nutes faster than city time.
Ticket offices No. 275½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	3:25 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Sa-tis accom'n Ex Sunday	10:20 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Freight, daily, except Sunday	5:15 p.m.	5:45 p.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. Ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 8:15 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 4:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

DIRECTORY OF CONSERVATIVE COLORED MEN WANTING EMPLOYMENT. Marengo Johnson, Benley Mitchell, Wm. Hutchins, Westley Littlejohn, Dennis Sterling, Edward Crawford, Edward Sneed, Monroe Parham, Sam Croghan, Wm. Foster, Harry Brown, John Pool, Ned Adams, Nick Alexander, William De Moss. Men who deserve to be patronized.

ON DIT.—It is said that Mr. Justice Miller will issue a process charging a newspaper man with contempt. Ere many days a lively time is looked for.

We advise all who are in want of Carpeting, to call on Royster, Trezevant & Co. They are selling their elegant stock of Carpets at fifty per cent. less than the regular dealers.

Bill Heads Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

THE WEATHER.—For the past ten days the weather has been variable. On Sunday it was dull and gloomy. Yesterday it was hazy and dark. The streets are all passable, and the cars as unaccommodating as ever.

WIFE BEATING.—W. S. Walker was arrested by the police yesterday, charged with beating his wife. The individual who could find it in his heart to ill-treat one of the gentler sex deserves to be put in the stocks.

GRAND LARCENY.—Dolly Patterson, a gay and festive tigress of the sable kind, was committed by Justice Hall on a charge of grand larceny. Her prospects for partaking of Brother Brownlow's hospitality is more than good.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—James O. Grant was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Miller, charged with raising a fuss in the family. The accused was bound over to keep the peace. All the parties live in "Hobart Town."

DIDN'T COME UP.—Judge William Hunter, of the Criminal Court, of the county of Shelby, failed to put in an appearance yesterday morning to try the *Avalanche* contempt cases. Several persons were slightly disappointed, and the reporters missed an item, and mayhap some editors a leader.

Bills Lading Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Minnie Thompson and her sister Belle were arrested by the Police yesterday, charged with stealing a silk dress and some other articles of clothing from the residence of John R. Greehau, on Alabama street. The dusky damsels will probably game before J. P. ere sunset to-day.

STEALING THE WEED.—At an early hour yesterday morning the store of Messrs. Thurmond, Foster & Co., on Monroe street, between Main and Front, was entered, and ten boxes of tobacco, together with several boxes of cigars, were stolen. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing open the front door.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars Sunday night entered the kitchen, at the residence of James Dumars, on Linden street, and robbed it of a considerable quantity of provisions. In these times when it is hard to get anything, such pilfering is especially felt, and we hope the rascals may be detected and meet the punishment they deserve.

SIXTH WARD.—Conservative citizens resident in the Sixth ward are hereby requested and urged to assemble at the Waldran Block, storeroom No. 450, on Thursday night, January 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said ward in the County Convention to be held on the 14th of February.
PRESIDENT.

GONE TO HIS REST.—Ex-Street Commissioner Tom. Malone, who was shot in the Criminal Court room on Friday evening, breathed his last yesterday morning about six o'clock. Up to his latest hour he charged John Cosgrove with firing the fatal shot. Mr. Malone was buried yesterday morning, his remains being followed to the last resting place by a large concourse of citizens.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

MILLINERY GOODS AT AUCTION.—W. H. Passmore & Co. sell this morning, by order of the Marshal of the Municipal Court, a stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Trimmings and Millinery Goods in general. Also, some fine show cases; also, at three o'clock this evening, the fixtures in the store, west side of Main street, in the Greenlaw block, corner of the alley, between Union and Gayoso streets.

IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the above association will be held to-night at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall of the Irish Societies of Memphis, corner of Main and Adams streets. Subject for debate will be

Resolved, That English rule in Ireland warrants Fenianism.

Prominent members will take part in the debate.

SUBORNATION OF THEFT.—A man named James H. Wasden was arrested Sunday by Officer Metcalf for having fraudulently obtained gold and silver to the amount of ninety-five dollars from a German woman in South Memphis. It seems that he became aware of her having the money, and persuaded her son, a little fellow of eight years of age, to abstract and give it to him. He took the specie to a clothing dealer on Beal street, to exchange it for currency, which led to his arrest. He was locked up in the stationhouse and will have an examination before a magistrate to day.

THE DRESDEN ROBBERY.—A man shipped at Louisville, by Adams Express, to Lawrence Martin, of Philadelphia, on Thursday last, $1400 in the name of John Sullivan, although he had registered at the Louisville Hotel the name of John Hogan. He was apparently about twenty, and was profuse in his expenditures, taking numerous drinks. His conduct attracted the notice of the detectives. They learned that he had been working as a section hand on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and their suspicions being strengthened, he was arrested on Wednesday, and held for a requisition from Gov. Brownlow, as concerned in blowing open the safe of the Southern Express Company at Dresden, and robbing it of $1800. After shipping the $1400 to Philadelphia, he complained of being robbed, which confirmed the suspicion of his being an old Philadelphia thief, and that lawrence Martin, which is perhaps an *alias*, is his accomplice.

GRAND CONCERT.—On Thursday evening next the grand concert of the season, under the auspices of the ladies of the Episcopal church, will come off at the Greenlaw Opera House, for the benefit of St. Mary's church. The first artists of the city will lend their valuable assistance on this occasion. The enlightened and most refined portion of our citizens will, of course, for various reasons, be present. Some will be there on account of the high object to be attained, while others will go to listen to the strains of melody framed by the genius, taste and artistic skill of a Wheat, Sabatsky and others, who will give their best efforts to the occasion. Others, again, will go there to see and to be seen, at a place where the beauty, fashion and intelligence of the city will be gathered together.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—At this theater last night, *Under the Gaslight* was produced to a not overflowing house. The piece was well put upon the stage and the scenic effects excellent. We have spoken of the performance of the stock in this piece more than once. Last night they fully sustained themselves. To-night the Grand Opera will be put on.

THE OPERA.—To night Lotti's grand Opera troupe commences an engagement of four nights. Their card will be found in another column. Manager Thompson spares neither pains or expense to please the pleasure-loving public.

THE VARIETIES.—There was a good house at this theater last night. The acting of the company was excellent, and pleased the audience in every particular. Mr. Broom preserves the best of order, and visitors may always feel sure of good treatment.

Bills Lading Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

LEGISLATIVE.—A bill regulating ward registration in this city, passed third reading. A bill to change the county line between Shelby and Tipton, passed third reading.

BEES.—Just received by Joseph Locke all of the latest monthlies, magazines, periodicals and dailies that can be found at any news depot. Call on Joe at 22 Jefferson street, where he or Charley Musselman will take pleasure in filling all orders.

PLANTERS, merchants and families visiting Memphis, will save fifty per cent. by taking furnished rooms at Southern Hotel, kept on the European plan Open all hours. Rooms single or in suits $5@8 per week; lodging 50 cents. Ample room for 250 guests. Board furnished at Hotel if required; $7 per week. Ja26 10t

THE Raffle for the portrait of Rev. Father Ratchford, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan's Fair, came off last night, and ticket No. 1, Joseph Lynch, was the successful contestant—he having eighteen with two others, using a single die, and in throwing off he threw thirteen and won.

Bill Heads Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

SEED TIME.—Seed time has again come. Our Southern country is literally depending for sustenance for the proper management of the food crops for the next year. With this view, it cannot be too strongly urged upon our gardeners and farmers to secure the best and freshest seed of the choicest varities of cereals and vegetables. R G Craig & Co., Jackson Block, Main street, have a house for this purpose. We have tried them, and can bear testimony to the excellence of their large stock of seed, implements, etc. Their stock is fresh and *always reliable*. Gentlemen, farmers and gardeners, give them a call.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

IMPORTANT TO CLAIMANTS.—Having learned from the numerous applications made to us for the collection of claims by individuals in all parts of the country that there are a great many persons who have claims which are lying perdue for the want of information on the subject, we beg to announce that the Government of the United States has been for nearly five years past paying claims through this office to the sum of many thousands of dollars monthly, and in order to secure justice to all parties, we suggest that all who have not done so, make a full and plain statement (not an affidavit) of their claim, and of the amount to which they deem themselves entitled, and forward the same to this office at once, so as to enable us to perfect and present the same to the department to which it appertains.

Ours is the oldest established Claim Agency in the Southern States, and since commencing business in this city in 1862, we have taken claims in every State and Territory in the United States and in almost every county and parish from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Our reputation for energy and promptitude coupled with the corps of efficient and talented clerks in our employ, furnishes guarantee for a faithful attention to all business entrusted to us.

We have already collected, under the various acts of Congress, in bounties alone, to amount of nearly a million dollars.

We make liberal advances to parties giving us their claims for collection.

The following classes of claims are prosecuted to settlement by us without delay:

Arrears of pay and bounty to soldiers (white or colored) or their heirs.

Pensions for above (invalids or otherwise) Arrears due pensioners through all grades of invalids since death.

Claims of officers for arrears of pay; for *mileage* when *traveling* under orders without transportation.

For commutation of *fuel* and *quarters* not furnished in kind.

Accounts of Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries.

Prize money and naval bounty.

Pay due officers and sailors for loss of clothing.

Commutation of rations due prisoners of war or their heirs.

Pensions for officers and men of the navy or their heirs.

Arrears of pay due sailors and marines, white or colored, and their heirs.

Claims for salvage.

Claims of loyal citizens.

For value of horses, mules, forage, corn, wood and timber, and all other quartermaster stores.

For value of cattle, bacon, wheat, vegetables, and all other Commissary stores.

For rent of buildings or land, or for damage to the same, while occupied for military purposes, or other Government uses.

For use of transports, steamboats, tugs and barges, or for loss of or damage to the same, while being used for Government purposes.

Claims of every nature against the Government, coming within the jurisdiction of any of the Departments, or Court of Claims in Washington, and Supreme Courts of the United States, receive prompt and faithful attention on reasonable terms.

We require no advance fees, and our charges to correspondents are merely nominal.

M. COMBS, JR., & CO.,
Attorneys and Claim Agents,
Room No 2, Postoffice Building,
Ja23 1f Memphis, Tenn.

THE SPRING SESSION OF W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., will begin on Monday the 27th of January. The finest building, and the leading school in the South for young ladies. Ja18 1w

JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT.

A Contempt Case Thrown Out of Court.

Powers of the County Court Defined.

The petitioner filed his application for the writ of habeas corpus, alleging an unlawful imprisonment by the Sheriff of the county in pursuance of a writ or order of the County Court of Shelby county, on a judgment for contempt, and which was claimed to be an illegal and unauthorized process. The writ being granted by this Court, the Sheriff made his return, setting out and presenting the original writ or order of commitment substantially as set out in the petition, and which is as follows:

To the Sheriff or Jailor of Shelby County:

You are hereby commanded to take the bodies of John Somerville and J. J. Bulles, who have this day been found guilty by this County Court of Shelby county for a contempt of this Court, in assaulting the Judge of said Court, with acts offered in the discharge of his official duty, and each of said parties being fined in the sum of ten dollars each, and committed to jail until the said fines and costs are paid, and ten days thereafter, and until they purge themselves of the contempt committed in this case.

Given under my hand, etc., at Memphis, in said county, this 8th of January, 1868.

THOMAS LEONARD, Judge, (L. S.)
Attest: CHRIS. LOAGUE, Clerk.
January 18, 1868.

To this return the petitioner demurred, setting out several items of alleged insufficiency in the return, and to which demurrer by the County Court, the office of the demurrer in such cases being to impeach the truth and verity of the return on its face. The counsel for the County Court joining issue in demurrer, the question before the Court is the sufficiency and regularity of the process and proceeding of the County Court in the premises, and whether it is necessary to make reference to the extrinsic matters alleged in the petition, which cannot be considered in this investigation.

The whose case has been fully and ably argued by the counsel, upon all the points which are urged as objections to the process of commitment, in an oral consideration of one hour, each of these subjects might well be made the Court to determine the case. But the importance of the subject, and a due sense of respect for the ability and earnestness with which counsel have argued and urged their views of the principles involved, in which in its various aspects, must be the excuse for passing to the consideration of these several objections.

Several formal defects are pointed out in the process of the County Court. It is urged that it is an unprecedented writ; that it follows none of the forms known to the law, and is not properly issued and tested. Without specifying these objections in detail, it is sufficient to say that the current of authorities both in England and America, as cited by counsel very generally forbid a construction of the execution of the writs and processes issued by another court over which it has not appellate jurisdiction, as this court has not in this case. Tooing there are no reflections by our own supreme Court upon this question, owing to the purity of our courts and the separating in the reports of their decisions, yet we find this weight of authority supplemented by the judgment and practice of the County Court, if any such can be adopted, the Court is inclined to dismiss these objections.

The objection that this process does not run in the name of the State, is a more formidable point. In view of the Constitutional provision that all writs or other process shall so run, it would seem that the omission to do so in this case is neither a writ nor a process; but as it contains a command to "take the body," it may be considered as a writ of attachment. It contains no express command of execution, and is not signed by the officer issuing an imprisonment; but this point was not argued by the counsel, who considered it other matters of no refer to [illegible] for some of which should was evidently intended. In either case it is not a writ or process, for the reason that the Constitutional requirements. In the case of the Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville vs. Ray, 19 Johnson's Reports, 240, the Supreme Court held a corporate ordinance to be a process, and a process and proceeding in the name of the State; and there can be but little doubt that the same reasoning would be followed, and the same conclusion reached in this case.

The objection is further made that the proceedings of the County Court in this case in all in each of its three several forms, all being without the express authority under the statutes to punish for contempt. The only question to be considered in this connection is as to the construction which is to be charged that the 4 section 497 of the words "but otherwise especially provided by law," leaves the courts open to the principles of the law as published to contempts known to the common law. But this construction would clearly repeal the work of the Legislature, in enacting this statute, superfluous. It is not, upon its face, a pile, but one whose brought successfully into principles. Whatever may be thought of the intention of the Legislature as to the jurisdiction which courts might exercise in general of their own contempts, it is evident that they intended in the statute, having closely as it did after the decision in ex parte, Marvin, 5 Yerger, 487, as a limitation which should restrict the [illegible] of contempts which they might punish and the nature and extent of such punishment, and that no one can vary from the course laid out in the statute. By section 4507 the Circuit, Chancery Courts may punish by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, and all other courts, the County Court not excepted, are limited to a fine of ten dollars. Section 4508 gives to all courts the power to punish for non-payment of the fine, either express or by implication. The judgment of the County Court in this case, beyond the fine often dollars, is therefore void. By section 4509, if the contempt consists in the non-performance of a certain act, to which the party has been commanded by the Court, and which it is still in his power to perform, he may be imprisoned until he performs it. By section 4510, where the contempt consists in the doing of an act forbidden act, meaning clearly one forbidden by some statute or common law, the party may be imprisoned until he shall place matters and persons *in statu quo*, if it be possible for him to do so, or pay damages. But neither of these provisions authorize an imprisonment in the case at bar. The fine paid or collected, as demanded by the process in this case. The act done was an aggressive one, for which the party could be indicted and fined, and the punishment by fine of ten dollars exhausted the power of the county Court to punish for contempt in this case. These views are correctly entertained by the Court, it follows that the imprisonment of the petitioner under the writs and for ten days thereafter, and until the [illegible] of the petitioner, and [illegible] of the fine and costs, are both illegal and unauthorized, and that the petitioner is not legally held in custody under the process commanding [illegible]

The authority of the Court to make this inquiry was strongly questioned by the counsel, and authorities were cited showing that whenever a return to a writ of habeas corpus shows the party to be under commitment for contempt, the return is held sufficient and the party must be remanded. But this is now a correct general proposition, as the leading authorities will be found to admit an exception to the rule where the commitment is manifestly void. Such are apparent in this case that the authority of the County Court to commit, and to grant the writ of habeas corpus in the first instance, is not [illegible] by the Supreme Court upon the question of relief by Habeas Corpus in contempt cases. But this inquiry of the Court, though clear, is exceedingly delicate one. Opposing rights and interests are involved, and on both sides of considerable importance and the highest consideration in all judicial tribunals. In one case, the [illegible] for the protection of his liberty, given to him as a birthright, and guaranteed by every constitution of civil rights, on the other, the Courts established by the people of the Commonwealth for the protection of their rights and interests, and for the redress of their wrongs, even such as this at bar, appeal for such protection and support as well as the law has given to care for the interests and administer the laws of the people of the Commonwealth, undisturbed by action of violence, and free from forcible assault or persistent disobedience. To grant the writ in this case to the same extent as recognized by the law, has been the aim of the Court in this investigation.

The celebrated contempt case of John Van Ness Yates, which arose in New York in 1809, and is reported in its various phases in 4, 5, 6 and 9 Johnson's Reports, has been cited in argument on both sides of this present case, more, doubtless, for the benefit of the opinions of the learned men constituting the Courts that heard it, than for its value as a authority; for the decisions of the Supreme Court, over which Chancellor James Kent first presided, were by turns reversed and affirmed by the Court of Errors, so that the case is of but little value as authority. The [illegible] of Tennessee, having, in a case cited in 4 Yerger, in which reference was made to the able and universal of Chancellor Kent's decision by the Court of Errors, followed him as an authority, and extolled his legal opinions as of more value than those of the political Court which so often overruled his decisions, this Court feels no embarrassment in like manner to call some of his opinions in the Van Ness case as supporting some of the positions here assumed.

In the first report of that case in the Supreme Court, in 4 Johns, the Chief Justice held a process irregular in form sufficient to commit for contempt, because sufficient in substance. He further said: "If this Court is to review the legality of the conviction in chancery, we ought at least to give the language of it a sound and liberal interpretation, and every reasonable intendment should be made in support of the jurisdiction of that court." (4 Johns, 399.)

The old common law writ-ler, as collated by the industrious Mr. Burd, in his work 'on palace corpus, are to the same purport:

"A proceeding defective for irregularity, and one void for illegality, may be reversed upon error or *certiorari*; but it is the latter defect only which gives authority to discharge on habeas corpus."

"Irregularity is defined to be the want of adherence to some prescribed rule or mode of proceeding; illegality is, properly, predicable of radical defects only."

"It would be *irregular* to sentence a man to imprisonment in his absence, when the absence was occasioned by the order of the Court; it would be *illegal* to sentence him to imprisonment for a crime punishable by a pecuniary fine only." (P. 316)

Courts of justice have always been jealous of their own and each other's rights, and must always continue to be so. The necessity for this mutual support and encouragement was happily illustrated by Chancellor Kent, in the case above cited, (4 Johns, 470,) in the following language: "The Judicial is, from its very constitution, the feeblest department in the Government. It is so checked and so controlled that it cannot essent ially abuse its powers. Sound discretion must use and apply the power we have been considering (of punishing for contempts) and sound discretion is and must be confided to the highest tribunals on this subject. The trust is given to the courts, not for themselves, but for the public, who are deeply interested in the preservation of this power in its undiminished vigor."

Concurring with these views, and entertaining the most anxious solicitude for the preservation of the rights of all courts, and insisting "every reasonable interdict" in favor of the jurisdiction, proceedings and process of the County Court, this Court has arrived at the conclusions before stated—it follows that the petitioner is entitled to be discharged.

Bill Heads Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gams, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine: Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for full use will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-similes of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 25 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICES—215 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England 40 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. dec27-wed&on

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Sunday was a wet, dark, drizzly, disagreeable day, while yesterday was dry but cold. The Ohio at Pittsburg was rising at our last advices, but we fear that the weather has set in cold, and we would not be surprised if our midnight dispatches report a decline. There is, however, plenty of water to let out another fleet. We have no good news from the Mississippi country, and negro levee gorges still are barriers to navigation in that direction. The river at this point is slowly falling, but with plenty of water to Cairo.

Arrivals.

Steamer Nick Longworth, N. O.
" Swallow, New Orleans.
" Belle Lee, New Orleans.
" Southerner, New Orleans.
" Victor, Hallee's Point.
" Mary Dardige (towboat,) N. O.
" Mary Alice, New Orleans.
" Grand Lake, New Orleans.
" Commercial, White River.
" Millie Hambleton, St. F. River.
" Mississippi, Cairo.
" Des Arc, White River.

Departures.

Steamer Nick Longworth, Louisville.
" Swallow, Cincinnati.
" Belle Lee, Louisville.
" Southerner, "
" Towboat Dardige, Pittsburg.
" Mary Alice, "
" Grand Lake, "
" Mississippi, New Orleans.

Boats in Port.

Commercial, Millie Hambleton, Eau Claire, Victor, Des Arc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We now have a Job Office in connection with the APPEAL, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing at the lowest prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any office on the Mississippi river.

The Northern Line Packet Company for 1868 will comprise the following first-class passenger packets. This line is already well known to Memphians, and those travelling towards Minnesota this season will find them superior to any boats on the upper Mississippi. Dubuque, Capt. Green; Minnesota, Capt. Hall; Davenport, Capt. Holcombe; Muscatine, Capt. Jenks; Hawkeye State, Capt. Worden; Sucker State, Capt. Hight; Canada, Capt. Conger and Peoples, Capt. Gilbert; Savanna, Capt. Ishperwood; Reserve, Capt. Pierce; New Boston, Capt. Grennell; Keithsburg, Capt. Campbell; Bill Henderson, Capt. Rhodes. Alex. Hatvelle is clerk of the Davenport and Geo. Dodge of the Canada. They, as well as Jones, Worden, Ben. Conger and Geo. Jenks, are well known in the e parts.

Capt. Gus. Canada has been elected President of the St. Louis and Omaha packet line.

The Dexter is due from above on her way to New Orleans.

The tow boat Mary Ann, bound to Pittsburg with a tow of empty barges, was snagged and sunk at Sliding Hill, near Pomeroy, on Friday last. Her lower deck forward of the boilers is out of water, with thirty inches water over the main deck aft of the boilers.

The Julia is to be lengthened and widened. She broke 146 floor timbers when she sunk below here.

Several flatboats and barges were swept out of Licking river during Thursday night for the freshet and ice.

The Eau Claire came in yesterday from the Hatchie with a fair trip of cotton. She met with an accident by which a hole was knocked in her hull by a drift pile, but she was brought successfully to port, and will be repaired immediately.

The St. Patrick is due from above, but lost some time at Evansville, having her furnaces changed

William Wheland, quartermaster at Stables, Cribs, etc., 18 head of Mules, 40 Head of Cattle, Stock Hogs and Corn and Fodder on the place. Also, Wagons, Farming Tools, etc., etc. Hands can be had at low figures, a part of which will not be cash. Will take part in goods, ware and merchandize. Refer to Owen, Wyatt & Co., James Elder, Colonel Edmund Dillard, &c. Ja26 1w

HILL & WHEELER,

GENERAL

Commercial and Claim Agents,

AGENTS FOR BANKRUPTS,

COMMISSIONER OF D

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 27, 1868.

The small stock of cotton on hand and the consequent light sales, has caused currency to be plentiful at our banks for some days back, but there is no tendency to additional ease for general business purposes. The best commercial paper finds but little, if any, favor, and outside cotton bills our discount houses are doing literally nothing.

Gold is not steady. It opened to-day in New York at 140¾c, and at noon had advanced to 141c. Dealers in our market were not following New York quotations closely, as the light offerings will not justify the small margins maintained early in the season. The buying rate varies from 137½ to 139c; selling at 140 to 141c.

We could learn of no transactions in City Scrip, except among dealers. Outside holders are not disposed to sell what they have on hand, feeling that the market is tending to better prices. One sale between dealers took place at 47c, and others at 48c. The nominal buying rate, however, at the counter, is 46c; selling at 49 to 50c. As an evidence of the feeling among brokers in regard to Scrip, and their efforts to keep it down, we may as well state that an outsider presented a round lot at the counter, and was offered but 45c. The same brokers met on the market and bought of other dealers at 47c.

County Warrants are dull. There is no demand, and dealers are indifferent about buying. They offer 60 to 61c, and sell at 65c.

Police Scrip is unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at the opening to-day; Uplands, 7¾ to 7¾d; Orleans, 8 to 8¼c. At noon the market was nominally unchanged, and at the close was steady at the same quotations. Sales for the day, 12,000 bales. The New York market opened very firm, with holders asking higher rates. Middlings, 18¼c; Orleans, 18½ to 19c. There was no change in quotations at noon, and at the close the demand was moderate and prices firm, with freight scarce and shippers unable to operate. Sales for the day, 2000 bales. The inquiry here during the day was active, but holders were asking higher rates than buyers were willing to pay. Low grades were in good demand, and prices advanced on them as well as the better styles. The market closed firm:

Stained	13½@13½
Ordinary	14 @14½
Good ordinary	15 @15½
Low Middling	16 @16½
Middling	17½@17¾
Strict Middling	18 @—
Good Middling	18½@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 27, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,080
Received to-day	1,753
Received previously	155,388 157,141
	158,221
Exported to-day	732
Exported previously	145,701 146 453
Stock on hand and at presses	11,768

A Liverpool *Cotton Circular* says:

The consumption of cotton during the past year has been large, but this great development has been in the latter part of the year, and especially in the last three months. The vast reduction in the cost of the raw material is at last producing the natural result of expanding the consumption, and it is believed that it is now nearly as large as in the year 1860. We believe that at the present range of prices as great a weight of cotton will be consumed in Great Britain this coming year as in 1860; in other words, 55,000 bales per week of 360 lbs. to 370 lbs. average weight. We also think the position of the trade will gradually improve, especially if the raw material remains cheap, for the enormous fall that has taken place in cotton fabrics, which in some instances is more than the prices were some years before the American war, must draw upon them a constantly increasing demand.

As to the crop prospects the conclusion arrived at is that the average supply of cotton to all Europe in 1868 may slightly exceed that of 1867. But as to the supply after 1868 from the crop to be planted in the present year, the opinion is expressed that it will probably be below that of the present year.

Trade was not as active to-day as at the close of last week, but it is by no means as dull here as at Cincinnati, Louisville or St. Louis. The business men of the former city say that trade has not been as dull there in ten or twelve years as it is at present. Some of the oldest houses in that city lost from $100,000 to $600,000 during the past year. Stocks are rapidly becoming light, but owing to the depressed state of affairs in the interior, the demand is too light to justify any advance in prices. Mess Pork is very scarce; some lots to arrive were offered at $22 to 23. Bacon—Clear Sides are dull at 13 to 13½c; Bulk sides, 12 to 12¾c; Clear Ribs, 11½ to 12c; Bulk Shoulders, 11 to 11½c; Shoulders, 8½ to 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 14½ to 15c; Sugar-cured Hams 17 to 18c. Corn Meal is in light supply and dull at $4 50 to $4 75. Oats is in good supply at 90 to 95c. Oats are firm at 78 to 80c. Bran, $35 00 to 36 00. Hay dull at $20 00 to 21 00. Chickens are more plentiful and sell at $4 to 4 50 per dozen. Turkeys, $15 to $18. India bagging, 22 to 24c; machine, 23 to 25c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 40 to 42c; good, 35 to 38c. Western cheese 14½ to 15c; English dairy, 16½ to 17c; factory, 15 to 16½c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 38 to 40c. The stock of low grades of flour is very low and prices are nominal; XXX, $12 50 to 13 50; XXX, $14 to $14 50; fancy brands, $15 to 16. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Louisiana molasses, 70 to 85c in barrels. Onions very scarce. Potatoes firm; sales $3 50 to 4 00 per barrel. Kanawha salt; $3 25 to 3 50 per barrel; sack, $3 to 3 25. Tar, per dozen kegs, $6 to 7 50. Wool, washed, 25 to 26c. Inferior, 15 to 20c. Sugars, crushed and powdered 18 to 19c. Coffee, 10¼ to 17½c; brown, 12½ to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to $2 25 for common.

Stock market firm. No. 1 beef cattle, 6 to 7c; No. 2, 4 to 5½c; inferior, 2½ to 3½c gross. Hogs, gross, $4 to $4 50 dressed. Sheep, per head, $4 to $6, as to quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW TYPE.

FINE PAPERS AND CARDS!

CLEAR, BEAUTIFUL PRINTING!

PRICES LOW, UNIFORM AND REASONABLE.

CALL AT THE FRANKLIN JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

And examine specimens of Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Labels, Checks, Etc.

S. C. TOOF, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The "MAYFIELD PLACE," containing 660 acres, 350 cleared and under fence, a good gin and gin-house, stables and necessary out-houses, a nice dwelling, two good cisterns and one well, spring on the place which never fails running water the year round. This place is situated on the Horn Lake road, 16 miles from Memphis, and will be sold to suit the times. If not sold by the 15th of January, 1868, will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to

R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Aud'r,
No. 11 Madison street, Memphis, or to
J. S. LANE, on the premises.

FOR RENT.—No. 345 Adams street—BAUM'S OLD STAND. The house contains 8 rooms, besides Bar-room and cellars; also, a back lot. Apply to R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Aud'r,
dec31 No. 11 Madison street.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

Prizes half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to scheme.

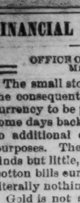
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Cotton in store or consigned to my friends in New York or Liverpool. Orders for Bagging and Ties executed at the lowest market rates. Refer to Messrs. Overton, Harris & Co., Memphis; Messrs. Fontaine, Fall & Co., Memphis; Messrs. Hunt, Miller & Co., Memphis; Messrs. Hunt, Tobey & Co., New York; Messrs. Fontaine, Fall & Co., New York; Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Fontaine, Fall & Co., Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.



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Col Underwood, Memphis, Tenn.
Col R H Potter, Memphis, Tenn.
Newton Ford, Esq, Memphis, Tenn.
Rev W C Johnson, Christian Advocate, Memphis, Tenn.
Capt Cassius Lenow, Memphis, Tenn.
W B Waldrun, Memphis, Tenn.
M D Bonner, Esq, Memphis, Tenn.
B B Barnes, Esq, Memphis, Tenn.
E Whitmore, Evening Ledger, Memphis, Tenn.
Major H D Bunkley, Memphis, Tenn.
Rev S Watkins, Memphis, Tenn.
Maj A Buck, Brownsville, Tenn.
J M Goodson German-town, Tenn.
E W Caldwell, Shelby Depot, Tenn.
Col Adams, Stanton's; Richard Sanford, Covington, Tenn.
Wm Hodges, Oktalona, Miss.
Rev Moses Brock, Miss.
T D Jaudon, Oktalona, Miss.
Ben Mosby, Hernando, Miss.
C C Frierson, Oxford, Miss.
John J Wilkins, Holly Springs, Miss.
Dr W M Philips, Chalawaa, Miss.
Mrs Kyle, Canton, Miss.
W F Nesbett, Ark.
Gen T C Hindman, Helena, Ark.
Col B Bond, Jacksonport, Ark.
Rev H M Granade, Fayetteville, Ark.
Gen R E Lee, Lexington, Va.
James M Warren, Hills-boro, N. C.
Myers, Millsboro, Ala.
D Sanders, Jefferson, Texas, etc., etc., etc.
Col H T Tomlinson, Major M J Wicks, B F Ball, Esq, H Ockfield, Grayson House:
Hon Arch Wright, H A Montgomery, John Harbert, Esq, J J Cummings, Dr A Burleson, Major D Winter, Marcus Jones, Esq, J P Frank, Esq, Rev W D Kirby, Rev Dr G H Gray, Lagrange;
G Brown, Clarksville; Rev R H Rivers, Somerville;
Maj J R Williams, Madison's;
Richard Sanford, Covington, Tenn;
Stark Ville, Canton;
H R Incas, Vicksburg;
T L Matthews, Indian Bay.
Thos B King, Searcy;
Col A J Pacaler, Huntsville, Ala;
T H Withers, Louisville, Ky.;
Gen H R Mc Lean, Owensboro, Ky;
Gen R E Lee, Lexington, Va.

Remaining counties yet open for agency of FINLEY CHURN DASHER in North and Middle Mississippi, West and Middle Tennessee and Arkansas. North and South open for agency, on liberal terms.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Parties owning desirable city or suburban property, who wish to convert it quickly and to good advantage, can make a transaction for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER for extreme western territory. The profits can be made immense on the Pacific Coast and other portions of the far West. Call and see us, and inducements may be offered that, perhaps, may please you very much.

J. A. CAMERON & CO., 321 Main street.

THE FINLEY CHURN DASHER shipped to any address on receipt of THREE DOLLARS, or by express "C. O. D."

J. A. CAMERON & CO., 321 Main street, Memphis.
jan18

GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME

—OF THE—

RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS,

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT

February 15, 1868,

Under the direct auspices of the following well known Citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS.

N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank; JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co; W. SHREWSBURY, of W. L. Shrewsbury; ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector; JOHN C. BURCH, of R. B. Pittman & Co; GEO. H. LEGUERE, of Ward & Leguere.

N. CORONNA.....Treasurer.
DEPOSITORY.....German National Bank.
F. Y. ROCKETT.....Financial Secretary.

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

NUMBER of PRIZES, 25.

CERTIFICATES, $5 EACH.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE VALUED AT $20,000 00.

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated Raleigh Mineral Springs, situated on the confines of Raleigh, in a county Seat of the same county, Tenn., and 12 miles east of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' Station, on the Memphis and Lonaville Railroad. These Springs are six and number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are used every summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within the valleys of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of the summit of the highest range of hills in the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and embraces into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring place, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can point to hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in the suburbs of the village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its possession of healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

MAGNESIA SPRING.
ARSENIC SPRING.
SULPHUR SPRING.
FREESTONE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and the unsurpassed character of the healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as for health, owing to the beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Bowling Alley, Dancing Alley, Route 3 Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Refreshment Saloon, Ten Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

The grand accompanying the Springs, in the above scheme and included in the First Prize, is fifteen miles from Memphis, overlooking the valley, and affords in addition to a magnificent site for a grand house and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished chemists, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative property as by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish its end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct railroad communication with Memphis.

For this prize, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be better carried out.

PRIZE NO 2.

The elegant country mansion house and lot residence of Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few yards of the Springs. The house is in first class order, contains nine rooms and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced and planted with shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, and most picturesque. Value $8000.

PRIZE NO. 3.

One thousand dollars in cash.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

Twenty-two cottage lots valued at $200 each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares and will be drawn for with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty five inscribed with the names of the premiums, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take of names corresponding with the order in which they were drawn.

All moneys received upon the sale of these certificates will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

References.

C F Chamberlain & Co, Rice, Stix & Co, G Falls, B Lowenstine Bros, B Babb, E M Apperson & Co, O C Boone & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send checks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, county and State carefully written.

All orders for certificates, and communications should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretary.

At Phœnix Mutual Ins. Co., Bethel Block, 280 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. jan8 d

JAMES VICK,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

—OF—

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

IS now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing beautiful descriptions of the Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown, with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, etc. It is beautifully illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a Beautiful colored Plate of Flowers, well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published. ☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

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BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS,

Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS,	FLOUR,
COFFEE,	BUTTER,
SUGARS,	CHEESE,
MOLASSES,	LARD,
SPICES,	PORK,
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Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

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Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

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NOW READY.

The Best Political and Statistical Manual Published.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC FOR 1868.

AMONG THE CONTENTS WILL BE found a

History of the San Domingo Massacre,

A counterpart of which is about being enacted in the Southern States.

The Almanac also contains full and official returns of the elections for this year, compared with previous ones; the most important Acts of Congress; President Johnson's Veto Messages and Proclamations; Lists of Federal and State Officers and Members of Congress; Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1860 and 1864; Statistical and other information indispensable to every Democratic Planter, Farmer, merchant or mechanic.

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BILLIARD TABLES

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Cat-Gut Cushion,

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THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE,

EDITOR.

JNO. AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS.

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, while is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their means of support.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

it is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

Confident of an ability to meet every demand upon them, as a

FIRST CLASS

Political, Business, News, Local and Masonic Journal, the Proprietors have no hesitation in inviting the patronage of the public, and to challenge competition, both as to the value of their Journal to subscribers, and its advantages as an advertising medium.

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(Invariably in Advance).

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1 copy one year		$ 12 00
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11 "	"	100 00
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10 "	"	32 50
25 "	"	75 00
	(And one copy Daily.)	
50 "	"	125 00
	(And two copies Daily.)	

All Communications must be address to MEMPHIS APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

A CITY SONG.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Go look into the City's face,
Think upwards from one to five miles;
Go wander through the Merchant place
Of busy brains and countless piles.

From palace halls to cellar floors,
In broad highway and narrow street,
From beggars' dens to princes' doors,
Go look, and note what ye shall meet.

Close pent, and dim, the God of Gain
Dwells there within his home of stone,
Content with kennel and with chain,
So that he gnaw a golden bone.

Ah! gloomy are the Winter days
That close around the traffic mart,
And short-lived are the Summer rays
That fall upon the City's heart.

Yet dear old Nature, fresh and fair,
Has whispers for the weary true,
Forever found; and even there
We see her sweet smile peeping through.

Mark the dim windows ye shall pass,
And see the petted myrtle here,
While there, upraised in tinted glass,
The curving hyacinths appear.

The broad geranium, in its pride,
Looks out like some old warrior's gem,
And rose-bud nurslings, by its side,
Are gently brought to share the beam.

Hands, with their daily bread to gain,
Rear the fair scene, by toil unblest,
Decking their dingy garret pane
With wreathing leaf or sickly flower.

Smile not to see the broken cup,
With thyme and mint and sparling seed;
The one who fills it renders up
An offering that God may heed.

Look kindly on the house-crop patch,
Rear with the pencil of the sun,
Spurn not the humblest, who would snatch
Sparks from the Beautiful and Pure.

For not "all ev'l" is the one
Who from the sordid, dark, unwinding leaves
Now to the life-stream of the sun,
Then to the rain-drops from the eaves.

A trace of something go-dly still
Lurks in the lesson which it yields
An instinct love, e'en smoky sills,
And seeks to call up woods and fields.

A pleasant sight it is to see
The spirit of Creation haunt
The City's cabin in its misery,
Where butterflies and rooks may flaunt.

Though Toil and Dust may hem us round,
And drink the freshness of our life,
Some Eden, yet to be found—
Some olive branches in the strife.

The child will smile at these fair things
Who never saw the grassy sod,
Tell of how faithful they are clings
To that which links him to his God.

Oh! let us look with grateful eye
On branch and bloom within a City;
They seem to tell of Heaven the way,
To cheer us like a mind-rel's ditty.

They tell of something which defies
The lust of Wealth and dread of Death—
Type point to holier, purer skies,
And Whisper with a seraph's breath.

Though mean they seem, though weak they be,
Yet do they hold our mental heaven,
And while we live flower-seed shall be,
The City still is nigh to Heaven.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A Washington special says Banks will to-day present to the House a report on our fore gn relations from the Committee on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens. It says the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain at the close of the war of Independence, left unopened three subjects of international importance: First, imprisonment of seamen; second, right of search; the question of expatriation. The last question is the most important of all, on which both the others rest. It still remains unsettled, and under different circumstances it becomes the most important question of the day. And again, foreign governments attach much importance to the fact that the laws of the United States, as interpreted by its judicial tribunals, sustain their claim to the perpetual allegiance of their native born subjects. This is one of the most embarrassments that attend this difficult and delicate question. The report concludes: When all the resources of the Government shall have failed to produce a recognition by other governments of the principle of public law so long maintained in this country in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, the President shall be invested with the same authority within our jurisdiction as the subjects of other governments that foreign States enforce upon American citizens within their jurisdiction. In case of reprisal or war a State is justified in detaining foreigners against their will, according to Vattel, a writer of high authority, but it is not anticipated that any such proceedings require it. It cannot be that in this age, when all the political traditions of the middle ages are tumbling, Europe will, at this day, push to extremity their claims.

Secretary Seward states he does not expect this Congress will pay for Walrussis, but the next one will.

Several members have resolutions ready to offer directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take up an amount of bond-holding interest in gold equal to the amount of legal tenders withdrawn during the last year.

The *Herald's* special says Washburn is perfecting his bill to secure telegraphic postal communication throughout the United States.

Senator Wilson speaks to-day on reconstruction.

NEW YORK, January 27.—*The Herald's* Havana special correspondent says that Senor Fiallo, the Dominican Commissioner to Jamaica, had to leave moneyless and without obtaining powder or balls. Guayana is pestered with convicts from Cayenne. They have been sent back at the expense of the French government.

At Tuxillon four hundred Coolies had arrived from China; seven died on the passage.

PATENT MEDICINES.

MRS. JACKSON'S

Queen Bess Complexion Wash.

THE following certificates, selected from hundreds sent voluntarily to the proprietress, are confidently submitted to the public:

MRS. WOLCOTT'S CERTIFICATE.

QUINCY, Ill., November 5, 1868.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—It is with pleasure I write voluntarily to you to thank you of your circulars, which contained certificates and indorsements from different physicians and others, and especially authorities of the United States, certifying that your oils for the complexion are free from mineral poisons, and extracts or flowers, and they warrant it if when used according to directions to cure the worst and most obstinate cases of nursing, sore mouth, canker of the stomach, bowels and dysentery. Your Queen Bess, I bought one bottle of cough for several months, accompanied with pain in the breast and lungs. I bought one bottle of and throat being terribly ulcerated, and I having tried everything for its relief I could hear of, all to no benefit. I bought one bottle of your oil for the complexion, call'd "Queen Bess," went according to the directions, did not use quite one bottle, and I am most happy to state to you that it has cured my child. She is now as well and hearty as ever she was in her life. I give you this, my certificate, hoping you will publish it, that thousands of others who may be afflicted with any of the above complications may at once get a bottle of your "Queen Bess," for I feel sure they will find immediate relief.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. GEO. WOLCOTT,
Jersey street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

MRS. WM. R. COLLINS' CERTIFICATE.

HANNIBAL, Mo., August 22, 1868.

MRS. JACKSON, *Dear Madam*—I am most happy to inform you that for nearly suffered more than three years with what some physicians called nursing sore mouth, or canker of the mouth and throat, I tried various remedies, but found nothing to do me any good until I got a bottle of your Queen Bess complexion and teeth, called "Queen Bess," I bought one bottle, and following directions, and am truly thankful to say I have found a permanent cure. Hoping you will publish this, that other poor sufferers may be benefited, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. WM. B. COLLINS.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or Female, in every town and county in the United States, to introduce this celebrated preparation. Agents are now making from $150 to $200 per month, clear of expenses. Applications for agencies can be made for the present to Mrs. Jackson, at the Whitehall House, 43d street, between Third and Fourth, Memphis; or to the manufacturing office, No. 113 Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., either in person or by letter.

☞ For sale by all druggists.
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IN offering OUR BITTERS to the Southern Public, we have no hesitancy in asserting their superiority to any Tonic Stimulant in operation in our markets. In their derivement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomachic derangements prevalent our climate.

It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.

It is a cure for Dyspepsia.

It assists Digestion.

It cures Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.

It is an invaluable companion for persons traveling at all seasons of the year.

It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.

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C. H. EBBERT & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers.
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ON and after the 20th instant, our price for COMPRESSING COTTON will be

ONE DOLLAR PER BALE.

This shall include, as heretofore, one Drayage, one Extra Rope covering Sample Hoops, and Fire Insurance while in our possession. It is distinctly understood, that all Ropes and Heads short when delivered to us, shall be paid for in Cash, at (20) twenty cents for each rope, and (30) thirty cents each for heads. All Ropes and Heads short and not furnished at the time of delivery of the Cotton, will be charged in our bills.

All bills for Compressing are due and